CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,452—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1891.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	38 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O B	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th June
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4206	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3208	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th June.
MALWA	2970	500	C. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5015	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
* S. S. PO	5,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON (Extra)	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	12th June '91
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons,	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
June 3, 1891.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th June, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by noon in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

THE ABERDEEN LINE. BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 23rd of June, 1891.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.

For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	13th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 10th June.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, on the 14th June, after arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer, transferring Mail and Passengers to the Persian Gulf Steamer in Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 13th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,630 tons, on or about 8th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	4000	18th June, 1891.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck Amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European.

Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th May, 1891.

"KNIGHT" LINE.

THE S. S. "KT. ST. GEORGE," a large, fast Steamer, fitted up with the Electric Light, and the favourite of this Line, will be sailing for ANTWERP about the 17th instant, and has first-class accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Fare Rs. 325. Apply sharp to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route.*

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission,* and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

PURE WHITE CROCKERY,

IN NEAT STAFFORDSHIRE WARE.

THIS elegant Ware is quite suitable for any Table, and was largely used at the Entertainments given in honour of the Cesarewitch; at the same time its astonishingly low price makes it suitable for district and other use.

SERVICE No. 5. PLAIN WHITE, without Lines.
DINNER SERVICE.

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
10-inch Hot-Water Plates	per doz	22 0	25 0
10 " Meat do.	"	3 4	3 12
10 " Soup do.	"	3 4	3 12
8 " Pudding do.	"	2 4	2 8
6 " Cheese do.	"	1 14	2 2
18 " Well Gravy Dish	each	5 8	6 4
18 " Flat Dish	"	3 4	3 12
16 " do.	"	2 4	2 8
14 " do.	"	1 6	1 9
12 " do.	"	1 0	1 2
10 " do.	"	0 15	1 1
16 " Fish Drainer	"	2 4	2 8
9 " Pie Dish	"	0 12	0 14
11 " do.	"	1 2	1 4
Cheese Dish, without Cover	"	2 12	3 2
Covered Cheese Dish	"	6 8	7 8
Do. Soup Tureen and Stand	"	7 0	8 0
Do. Sauce Tureen and Stand	"	1 12	2 0
Do. Side Dish	"	6 8	7 8
Do. Vegetable Dish	"	2 2	2 6
Salad Bowl	"	2 4	2 8
Tripartite Vegetable Dish	"	5 0	5 12
Dinner Service for 12 persons	"	57 0	64 0

SERVICE No. 5. *Plain White, without Lines.*
BREAKFAST SERVICE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers	per doz.	9 0	10 0
Coffee or Tea Cups and Saucers	"	5 8	6 4
Plates	"	5 8	6 4
Slop Basin	each	1 0	1 2
Sugar Basin, covered	"	1 12	2 0
Cream Jug	"	1 0	1 2
Milk Jug	"	1 4	1 7
10-inch Dish	"	2 4	2 8
12 "	"	2 12	3 2
Butter Pot and Stand	"	2 8	2 14
Toast Rack	"	2 8	2 12
Bread and Butter Plates	"	1 0	1 1
Egg Stand and 6 Cups	"	5 8	6 4
Covered Muffin Plate	"	2 8	2 14
Breakfast Sets for 12 Persons		28 0	32 0
Do. 6 do.		15 0	17 0

	Cash	Credit
Oriental Peach Blow Dinner Service	Rs. 85	Rs. 95
Bird on Almond Branch Service	" " 97	" " 109

AND OTHER SERVICES.

	Cash	Credit
Bird on Almond Branch, Gilt Line Breakfast Services for 12 Persons	Rs. 51	Rs. 57
Do. do. do. for 6 Persons	" " 27	" " 30

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAIN { Simple, without mechanism and adapted to the large Rain-fall of India. The accuracy of each instrument is guaranteed. Complete Rs. 10-8. } GAUGES

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS on April 23rd, 1891, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made the following remark:—

"PUBLIC OPINION

"Had given the Government the idea that it was no longer to buy "in the Cheapest Market BUT IN THE BEST, and no longer to employ "the cheapest labour BUT THE BEST."

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,

Have always acted up to "Public Opinion" to BUY IN THE BEST MARKETS, and employ only the best PROFESSIONAL labour, viz., Dress-makers and Milliners. They have now added to their already large staff of European professional Dress-makers and Milliners TWO more, the Dress-maker from DEBENHAM and FREEBODY, London, & Allison & Co., Edinburgh, and the Milliner from Madam PARADIE. These Ladies will now be added to their staff in Poona for the Season, where they will exhibit the largest and most fashionable Stock of Ladies' Dress-Goods, Millinery, etc., ever shown in India.

QUALITY IS THE TRUE TEST OF CHEAPNESS.

WE ARE JUSTLY CELEBRATED FOR NOVELTIES.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE NUMBER OF PARIS HATS, & BONNETS, ALSO COSTUMES, BOARS, ETC., WILL BE SHOWN IN POONA FOR THE FIRST TIME.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES."

REMOVEABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; H. M. Leopold II., King of the Belgians; their late Majesties the Emperor Napoleon III. and the King of the Netherlands, &c., &c., &c.

They are constructed on the most scientific principles, and yet are so exceedingly simple that they cannot get out of order, differing in their construction and arrangement from all other Filters. The Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage and under perfect control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other. It can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces (leaving the whole of the interior open for inspection) and re-charged with the fresh filtering material in a few minutes.

Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—	Cash Prices. Rs. as.	Credit Prices. Rs, as.
No. 000 Half gallon size	9 8	10 8
" " Wicker covered	11 0	12 0
" 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11 8	13 0
" " Wicker covered	13 8	15 4
" 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15 0	17 0
" " Wicker covered	17 0	19 8
" 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20 0	22 8
" " Wicker covered	23 8	26 0
" 2 Five gallon size	27 0	30 0
" 3 Six gallon size	34 0	39 0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one)	from 2 to 5 0	

Coir Covers can be furnished for Filters at a small extra cost.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE "SIREN" GARDEN PUMP.

THIS Garden Pump is infinitely superior to any other yet introduced. It throws, to a considerable distance, a large Stream, which falls in fine rain-like Spray. The Pump works so easily that it can be used by a Lady.

Cash Price, Rs. 5-8 each.

Sole Agents for the "Siren" Garden Pump for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
249½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial, Re. 1; Per dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury all goods of a perishable nature, such as GLOVES, CUTLERY, FEATHERS, CHOCOLATE, FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. " 5-0. 7 do. " 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

NATURAL UNDYED PURE WOOL.

BANIANS, ½ dozen...	34 in. Rs. 30	36 in. 33	38 in. 36
DRAWERS, ½ dozen...	32 in. Rs. 33	34 in. 36	36. in. 39

SOCKS, all sizes, dozen... Rs. 16-8.

UNIVERSALLY ADVISED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AS THE MOST PERFECT SANITARY UNDERWEAR.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY, *i.e.,* (SUPERIOR).

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL WILL CURE YOU.

DO not be without these unique Health and Liver Drops or Pills. If you feel uneasy, use it at once. It will set you right [illegible] the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and whole of the Alimentary Tract. Purely vegetable, of restorative nature. Can be used by Old and Young. Suits all climates, especially the Hot. Keeps up General Health. May be taken in illness and in health without the least fear of harm. Those who tried it are perfectly satisfied. 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. or Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per case of Drops or Pills. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON and Co., Market, &c. The Chemist and Druggist says, "It is an Efficient Aperient and Liver Stimulant."

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFANG. Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SHIRTS for Monsoon Wear, Best Wove Flannel, Natural Wool, Tropical Flannel, Silk and Wool, all thoroughly Shrunk.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING, FIT GUARANTEED.

		Rs. a.
NATURAL WOOL— Plain and Fancy	Each	6 8
TROPICAL FLANNEL— White for Tennis	"	7 8
TROPICAL FLANNEL— Fancy Colours	"	7 8
SILK AND WOOL— White or Cream for Tennis	"	8 8
SILK AND WOOL— Fancy Colours, Beautifully Soft	"	8 8
BEST WOVE FLANNELS— Latest Patterns	"	8 8
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL— Cricketing or Tennis	"	8 8
SLEEPING SUITS— Made from the above from	per suit	10 8

THORPE & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS,} BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

OTTO BRANDT, BREMEN, "BUTTERFLY" MARK.

THE BEST BEER IN THE MARKET.

Rs. 22 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 23-4 per Case of 6 dozen Pints.

ERNSTHAUSEN & CO.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or Reference for Payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes, and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE "FRERE" CLUB
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Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
FRIDAY, 12TH JUNE, 1891, AT 8-30 P. M.

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NOTICE.

MR. J. K. TRAFFORD has been APPOINTED to act for me during my temporary absence in Europe.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Manager, Eastern Branch.

Bombay, 8th June, 1891.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO Per Italian Steamer "DCO. BALDUINO," Captain A. CRUCIANI, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 6th Instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

R. PESCIO,
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Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th June, 1891.

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NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND OF SIXTEEN PER CENT. (equivalent to Rs. 80 per share) declared at the Twenty-Seventh Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 8th June, 1891, to Shareholders on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.

Head Office, Byculla, May 28, 1891.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE beg to notify that we have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company in Bombay, and are prepared to RENEW ALL POLICIES and accept new RISKS on the most favourable terms.

WACE CORFIELD & Co.

Bank Street, No. 12, Bombay.

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NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 710 OF 1889.

AGA MAHOMED TUCKEE bin HAJEE MAHAMED SALLA KHAN of Bombay, Mogul, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing near Baboolla Tank .... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDRAM GIRDHARIDAS of Bombay Hindoo, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in Narron Dhru Street, outside the Fort of Bombay........ Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Sixth Day of October One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction before George H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday, the Seventeenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of Three in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Aga Mohomed Tuckee bin Hajee Mahomed Salla Khan and of the abovenamed Defendant Govindram Girdharidas or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground, together with the the western side of a dwelling house situate on the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 730 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3450 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nugmoodin Tyabjee, on or towards the South by the property of Jamadar Meason bin Abdulla, on or towards the East by the said Ali Mahomed Khan Lane, and on or towards the West by the Baboolla Tank with an opening or steps leading from the said hereditaments and premises into the said Baboolla Tank, and which said land and ground was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Aga Mahomed Tuckee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs Conroy and Brown, attorneys for the abovenamed Defendant, No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of April, 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 389 OF 1890.

SIR CHARLES STEWART FORBES, of Newe and Edinglassie in the County of Aberdeen, N. B. BARONET, and JAMES THORBURN, both residing in the United Kingdom, and trading together in partnership as Merchants at Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, under the style of "SIR CHARLES FORBES AND COMPANY" by PHILIP BOURCHIER SAVILE of Bombay, Esquire, their Manager and constituted Attorney, and GEORGE STEWART FORBES and HORACE BRAND TOWNSEND FARQUHAR, both of the City of London and trading there together in Partnership as Merchants under the style of "FORBES, FORBES and Company, by the said Philip Bourchier Savile, their constituted Attorney. Plaintiffs.

vs.

HARIDAS COORJEE of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at No. 2, Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the twenty-third day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fourth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Sir Charles Forbes and Company, and of the abovenamed Defendant Haridass Coorjee, or either of them in all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement or Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, near the Frere Over Bridge, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and thirty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, formerly under No. 355, and now under No. a-13865, and under old Survey No. 198 and new Survey No. 7036, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 4, and are now assessed under No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Grant Road Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on or towards the west by a wall in common use of the owners of the property intended to be hereby sold and the owners of the adjoining property now or late of Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff and Dorabjee Hormusjee Shroff, on or towards the north by the Foras Road, and on or towards the south by a passage, on the other side whereof is the Grant Road aforesaid, and which said bungalow, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Defendant Haridass Coorji. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Conroy and Brown, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 28th day of April 1891.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

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Total Invested Funds	£7,826,542

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

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We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.* :—

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"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
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SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES. (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
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FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
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SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
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BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..........£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

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E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£466,500
RESERVE FUND..........	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...	$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........	$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund........................	$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......	$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	960
Bank of Bengal	240,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	110,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	80,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	260 182½xd
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	90
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	99
Bapty Bros.	16,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,350	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	900
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	177½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26¼	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	26
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	415
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	5,000	1,000	N dv.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	—	48
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	83-8
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	—	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	—	—	—	—	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmadabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	89
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	725xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	420
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	825xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	480
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825xd
Empress	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	622½
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	565xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	330
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	230xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	197½
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	1,005
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,260xd
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	1270
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,630
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	675
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	405xd
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,135
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	277½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,600	1,000	1,000	40	530
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	380xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,040
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	670
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,100
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	506

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	80	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	—	Rs. 20	950
French	515	18,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	
	450	450	500	30	410x
Hengoll Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	430
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	100
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	50
Sassoon	300	500	500		50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Volkart	—	,000		Rs. 30	810

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	All	5 p.c.	140
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	42

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23-15
China Leaf	„ 22-10 nom.
Bar Gold, New	„ 22 „
Do. Old	„ 22-2 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„ 22-10
English Sovereigns	„ 14-9
Do. Dragons	„ 14-4
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	„ 106-10
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	„ 106-14
Sycee Silver	„ 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th:—Cambria (s), from Port Said; Kt. Commander (s), New Castle; Bretwalda (s), Naples; Kt. Errant (s), Cardiff; D. Balduino (s), Genoa; and Fannie Skulfield (barque), New York. Yesterday:—Poseidon (s), from Trieste; Oriental (s), Calcutta; Lincolnshire (s), Middlesbro; City of Dundee (s), Glasgow; Idar (s), Cardiff; Accomac (s), Genoa; and Lycia (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 6th:—Khiva (s), for Mauritius; Purulia (s), Persian Gulf; Wardha (s), Rangoon, &c.; and Camorta (s), Calcutta, &c. Yesterday:—Bormida (s), for Hongkong; Rufford Hall (s), Karachi; Emir (s), Marseilles; Inchrona (s), Antwerp; and Enfield (s), Port Said.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Edenbridge and Cambria entered, and the s. s. Bengorehead left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kirby Hall, Bretwalda, and Regal entered, and the s. s. Wardha left the dock on Saturday and the s. s. Khiva also left it on Friday.

FALL FROM A BUILDING.—Ruttonji Nowroji, a fitter in a spining mill at Colaba, accidentally fell from the first storey of the mill yesterday evening. Being seriously injured, he was taken to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital.

REPORTED THEFT.—Lieutenant Wells Cole, of the Yorkshire Regiment, has reported to the police the theft of property, valued at £22 8s., from a box, which was broken open during his absence at mess, on Friday night.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th May, 1891, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1890 of 267,185 maunds, and Rs. 35,670 in the earnings.

SCALDING ACCIDENT.—Antone Filis Fernandez, a cook at Watson's Hotel, was taken to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital last night, his chest, shoulders, arms and thighs being seriously scalded, owing to a vessel containing hot soup falling on him.

FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.—The Gentlemen's Society of the Immaculate Conception, of St. Peter's, Bandora, celebrated the Feast yesterday. The St. Victor's Musical Society assisted the service by playing *Mercandantes* Mass No. II., which was creditably performed.

OVERCOME BY TEMPTATION.—Jugunnath Luchmondass, in the employ of Messrs. Lucheram Ashanand, has made a report to the police that he gave his servant Sava Patel, two notes for Rs. 1,000 each and one for Rs. 500, on Thursday last, instructing him to pay the money to one, named Elibux Kadurbux. Instead of doing this, however, the servant absconded to his native country with the money.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—An inquest was held on Saturday afternoon, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at Worli, touching the death of a Hindu, named Bhowtia Gopal. Zooran Gurjee, a fisherman, deposed that the deceased at 7-30 p.m. on Friday left his house and returned in about ten minutes, saying that he had been bitten by a snake. His left foot was bleeding and there were marks of bites on the instep. He soon became unconscious and died at 10 p.m. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.—At an adjourned general meeting of this company, held on Saturday afternoon, at the society's registered office, Apollo Street, Mr. Lidbetter in the chair, Messrs. Succaram Dhondeo and Narayan Ballajee were appointed auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each. It was also resolved to give credit to members who have been on the society's rolls for five years of the three deposit calls paid by them on joining the Society. The usual compliment to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

FRIENDLY UNION CRICKET CLUB SOCIAL GATHERING.—The annual social gathering of the Club took place on Saturday, when about a hundred and twenty-five persons, including members, friends, and supporters of the Club, assembled in the premises of the Fort High School, kindly lent for the occasion. The annual report was read by Mr. Framroz Maneckji Tadiwala, and a lecture then delivered by Mr. Jamsedji Kawasji Patell on friendly union. The members then were entertained to a Farce, specially prepared for the purpose. The assembly broke at about five in the evening.

THE WEATHER AT JUBBULPORE.—A correspondent writes:—The monsoon may be considered to have fairly set in on the 5th inst. All day was cloudy, with a heavy gale of wind, and a slight shower of rain in the morning. At 3-15 p.m. there was heavy claps of thunder, lightning, and wind with rain. The temperature had been reduced from 112° on the 2nd instant to 98° on the 5th instant. The rain generally sets in here about the 10th instant. Our correspondent says: As I am writing, 4-15 p.m., the rain continues with heavy claps of thunder and wind. The gale is not so severe. The public health is satisfactory.

A SAILOR LEAPING OVERBOARD.—Whilst the s.s. Red Cross was leaving the harbour on Tuesday evening, a European sailor, one of the crew, leaped overboard. As he jumped from the ship, he was noticed by Mr. Bissen, the chief officer of the s. s. Regal, which was lying close by. Mr. Bissen immediately ordered one of the ship's boats to be lowered, and by hard rowing managed to reach the man as he was sinking, and hauled him into the boat. While in the boat, he made a desperate attempt to get into the water again, but was held down, and handed over to his Captain, who immediately put him in irons. The s. s. Red Cross then proceeded on her voyage.

BIRTHDAY PARTY TO A NATIVE PRINCE.—Saturday last being the birthday of Kumar Shri Vejesinghji, the son and heir of Prince Samatsinghji of Palitana, a party was given on the occason at the Prince's residence at Malabar Hill. Among those present were the following:—Nawab Zada Nasarulla Khan, Dr. Cama, Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, Seth Sorabji Jehangir, Kumar Shri Rama Khachar of Jasdan, Mr. D. D. Mala, Dr. D. Baria of Dhranghdra, Seth Vindravandas Purshotumdas, Rana Shri Babaji, Mr. Pranlal, Mr. Nanalal Dulabram, Mr. Moorlidhar Mohanlal of Amritsar, Mr. Ramdas Keshowji, Mr. H. K. Koyaji, Mr. Ladhabai, State Vakil of Gondal, and Mr. Umbashanker Mohanji. The little Kumar, who has just entered on his eighth year, is a very bright and intelligent child, and went through the usual ceremony in a most becoming manner. The party broke up at about 9 p.m.

DEATH OF MR. GUIDERA, SUPDT., EASTERN TELEGRAPH.—In the death of Mr. Michael Guidera, Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Company's Bombay Agency, which occurred at his residence on Friday, the department has suffered a loss that will be much felt, chiefly by his subordinates who have worked under his supervision in Bombay. Mr. Guidera's connection with the department covered a period extending over twenty-one years, which gave him a wide experience in the management of the cable department. The deceased gentleman officiated as Assistant Superintendent of the department in Aden for about five years, returning to this city shortly after to resume his duties in that capacity in the Bombay Agency. The highest esteem for him prevailed amongst his subordinates, who testified their respect and affection on hearing of his death, in joining the funeral *cortege* and following him to his grave at Sewree Cemetery, where the Very Rev. Father Dalhoff performed the funeral ceremonies. Mr. Guidera, some years ago, was an enthusiastic volunteer, and served as sergeant in the E Company of the Rifles. The deceased gentleman was at work till two days before his death, which was occasioned by hœmorrhage of the liver. He leaves a widow and five children to mourn his death.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Rustim Pestonjee, Abkari Inspector, charged Girdhar Toolsi before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession 26 tolas of opium without a license from the Collector of Customs. Mr. Rustim, in consequence of information received to the effect that the accused was selling opium without obtaining a license from the Collector, went to the accused's house, at Baptist Road, in company with Constable Parker, and on searching his room recovered the opium, scales, weights, and a knife. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15, and ordered the opium to be confiscated.—Before the same Magistrate, a Chinaman, named Yajee Yakoom, was also charged by Mr. Rustim with possessing 12 tolas of opium and 77 tolas *chundu*, preparation of opium, in contravention of section 9 of the Abkari Act 1 of 1878. The prosecutor, Mr. Rustim, stepped into the witness-box and informed his Worship that in consequence of certain information received he went to the accused's house at Null Bazar, on Thursday last, and there he found the opium and *chundu* mentioned in the charge-sheet and also several materials used for preparing it. Mr. Rustim further informed the Magistrate that the accused had been selling *chundu* and opium for a long time past without a license from the Collector of Customs, and was thus defrauding the authorities. He (Mr. Rustim) asked his Worship to deal severely with the accused to deter others from committing a similar offence. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 25.

A NEW ELECTRICAL INVENTION.—MR. CARL JOST, the manager of Messrs. C. Jost and Co., electricians, Hornby Row, the inventor of the automatic self-registering patent machine, of which we have given a detailed description in a former issue, has just completed another most ingenious electric arrangement which may be either used to ensure the safety of valuable objects, or for medical purposes or for both. This firm has two large and costly show-windows on the front of their shop, which, we are informed, were often in danger by spectators knocking their heads against them. This induced Mr. Jost to make some brass fencing at a distance from the glasses, through which he passes a moderate electric current. Any body touching it will get a strong but harmless shock, as an electric current of certain power applied to the human body will strengthen the nervous system. This will be an opportunity for many sufferers to improve their health by daily applying electricity without expense. Mr. Jost has given this point his special attention, and has constructed a peculiar automatic regulator in connection with a reophone, by which a number of persons may be attached to the same conductor, and a few or several hundreds of milliamperes current may be used without interfering one with the other. This is no doubt a great improvement on medical apparatus, considering the time, trouble, and expenses it takes with our present batteries to attend a single patient. With little expense and trouble a dozen or more patients may now be treated at once with Mr. Jost's improved apparatus. For hospitals it will be an advantage to have an electric well to which patients will walk with their reophors and apply the necessary milliamperes electric current. Patients not able to walk will simply connect their reophors with the bedside, to which the electricity runs on wires, and by turning a switch to the right or left they may either use a constant or an induction current. Hotels and other public places may early be provided with the apparatus. We are unable now to give a more detailed description of it, as Messrs. C. Jost and Co. will have this invention patented.

A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT CENSURED BY A MAGISTRATE.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Superintendent Grennan charged Goma Vana before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing Rs. 50 in currency notes from the shop of Pana Jaitha. Mr. Balkrishna, of Messrs. Balkrishna and Dixit, defended the accused. It was stated that on the morning of Thursday the complainant and his partner went out, leaving their shop in charge of a Marwari shop-boy. While the boy was engaged cooking upstairs, the accused called at the shop. The boy coming downstairs, the accused said that he was waiting to see a customer, and the boy returned upstairs. On the complainant returning to his shop he found a cupboard had been opened and Rs. 50 taken away. Accused on being charged with the theft, admitted having gone to the shop and borrowed Rs. 50 from the cupboard, and offered to return the money. The complainant's partner then called at the accused's shop, and the money was returned to him. At 3 p.m., the accused was arrested by Constable Tighe on a charge of theft and detained by him in custody all night, although it was alleged that the complainant had asked the police to allow him to withdraw the complaint made by him against the accused.

Mr. Balkrishna denied the charge and said it was entirely false. Mr. Balkrishna submitted that his client had on that day agreed to pay Rs. 200 on the security of ornaments to a customer, but as he was short of Rs. 150, he borrowed Rs. 100 from a Marwaree, named Hakna Vaya, and Rs. 50 from the complainant's shop-boy to provide against the contingency. Mr. Balkrishna submitted that his client had money dealings with the complainant's firm for a long time past, and it was customary amongst the Marwarees, whenever they wanted money to pay to their customers, and if they happened to be short of money, to borrow small sums here and there, and thus made up the necessary amount to be sent to their customers. Mr. Balkrishna urged that there was not a shadow of evidence forthcoming to support the charge, and he asked his Worship to dismiss the case.

The accused on being questioned [illegible] that he had gone to the accused's shop as a sowkar and not as a thief, and asked the shop-boy for his master. The boy replied that his master had gone out. He (accused) then asked the boy to lend him Rs. 50, which the boy did. He then went to his shop and asked his brother to enter the money borrowed on the board as usual. His brother made an entry of the loan on the board. When the two friends of the complainant came to his shop, he frankly admitted having received the loan, and offered to return the money. The police afterwards came to his shop, and although he told them all the facts, he was arrested and detained in custody all night.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Grennan if he had read Section 169 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Grennan: I may have read the section, but I do not remember it now.

The Magistrate: Have you read the section or not?

The Magistrate read the section as follows: "If upon an investigation under this chapter, it appears to the officer in charge of the police station that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the forwarding of the accused to a Magistrate, such officer shall, if such person is in custody, release him on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, as such officer may direct to appear, if and when so required before a Magistrate empowered to take cognisance of the offence on a police report and to try the accused or commit him for trial."

The Magistrate asked Mr. Grennan why he did not release the accused on bail.

Mr. Grennan: Your Worship, I did not release the accused on bail, because it was a case of theft and a complaint was made to Mr. Tighe.

The Magistrate: You relied on the unsupported evidence of the Marwaree boy. There was no case of theft and you ought to have released the accused on bail. You have exercised your discretion absolutely indiscreetly. I may tell you that I once before had to report you to Government in connection with the case in which you detained a policeman in custody for two days on a charge of assault, and that policeman on a trial before me was discharged, while the two real assailants, whom you released on bail, were convicted and fined. I shall have again to report you to Government. Sit down now.

Mr. Grennan having resumed his seat

The Magistrate was of opinion that there was no evidence against the accused, and accordingly discharged him.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A WOMAN.

THE adjourned inquest on the body of Rukhmi, a Hindu widow, who died on the 20th ultimo, under suspicious circumstances, was resumed by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue, on Saturday afternoon. It will be remembered, that the deceased, with her two children, lived with her nephew Bhow, in a house at Coombarwada, of which she was joint-owner with her nephew. The deceased lived amicably with Bhow and his two wives until last year, when a quarrel arose between Bhow and the deceased, because Bhow refused to give the deceased her ornaments. About three months' ago a quarrel having arisen between the deceased and Bhow, the former left the latter and went to live with her mother at Cammatipura. She returned to her nephew's house, after a fortnight, when she was frequently ill-treated by the two wives of Bhow. On the evening of the 20th ultimo, she suddenly fell ill and died in two hours. The mother of the deceased went to Inspector Greyhurst, and informed him that her daughter had met her death by foul play and requested him to make inquiries into the matter.

Mr. Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, said: On the 21st of last month I received three sealed bottles from the Acting Surgeon to the Coroner, containing portions of stomach, &c., of the deceased Rukmi. On examination I was unable to detect any poisonous substance. On the same day Inspector Greyhurst brought to me from the Commissioner of Police several copper and brass vessels and some cooked food. On examination I was unable to detect any poisonous substance except copper in two of the articles. I am of opinion that this copper came from the vessels themselves as they were covered over internally with verdigris.

Dr. N. H. Choksey, who made an autopsy of Rukhmi's body, said that the body was that of a well-nourished young woman, aged about 25 years. There were no external marks of violence on the body. Having minutely detailed the result of this examination he added that he was of opinion that the cause of Rukhmi's death was irritation following the swallowing of a strong mineral acid, and that it was self-administered. On the evidence the jury returned the following verdict:—That the death Rukhmi was caused on the 20th inst. by a mineral acid, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT MAHIM.

AT the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, the case in which Inspector Jones charged Dhakia Dewjee with murdering Gungaram Dewjee and Luxmi, on the 13th of May last, came on for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Frere, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown. The accused was undefended. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns, but it would appear from the evidence of Luxmi that the cause of murder was jealousy combined with revenge on the part of the accused, jealousy because the woman forsook him, and went to live with another, and revenge because the woman had charged the accused before Mr. Hamilton with criminal breach of trust in respect of her ornaments only two days previous to the occurrence.

Ganu Sakaram, examined by Mr. Frere, said: I am a scavenger's cartdriver, in the employ of the Municipality, and live at Upper Mahim. Bhagirthi is my wife. I knew the deceased Luxmi. She lived in my house for about two months. She had rented one room in the house. The room was next to mine. Gangaram paid the rent of the room, which was separated from mine by a *jowli* partition. Gungaram frequently visited her and used to sleep in her room at night. On the day of the occurrence, while I was sitting in my room I heard the deceased Gungaram shout "Mara! Mara"! I went to Luxmi's room, where I saw the accused stabbing the deceased with the knife now shown to me. I went to the rescue of Gungaram, when the accused turned upon me, and struck me with a knife on the knee. Luxmi was lying on her back in a pool of blood. I remember the accused calling upon the deceased Luxmi four or five days previous to the occurrence, when they had a quarrel about something.

Cross-examined by the accused: Can you say in what direction Gungaram's face was turned when I stabbed him?—His face was turned towards the west.

The accused: Where was Gungaram sitting when I went into the room?—He was sitting on the ground together with Luxmi.

The accused: Were Gungaram and Luxmi abusing me?—You were abusing them and they were abusing you in return.

The accused: Did you not see them throw me down?—I saw you lying on the floor beneath Luxmi.

Bhagirthi, wife of the last witness Ganu Sakaram, said: I knew the deceased Luxmi. She lived in a room next to me. I also knew the deceased Gangaram, who was in the habit of visiting the deceased Luxmi. I remember the 13th of May last. I was in my room on the evening of the day in question.

Mr. Frere: While you were in your room did anything unusual occur?—Yes; while I was in my room I heard Gungaram say "Mara, Mara."

Mr. Frere: When you heard the noise did you go out of your room?—Yes; I went out and went to Luxmi's room.

Witness, continuing, said: When I went into Luxmi's room I saw the accused striking Gungaram. I saw the accused striking Gungaram three or four times. I saw Gungaram bleeding from the neck and shoulder. Luxmi was lying on the ground and screaming for assistance. While my husband went to the assistance of the deceased Gungaram, the accused said "don't interfere or I will stab you." My husband did go to Gungaram, but the accused gave him a cut on his left knee, and so he run away.

Cross-examined by the accused: Four or five days before the occurrence of the 13th of May last, did you not see Luxmi throw me down and did I not strike her because she threw me down?—Yes, you were thrown down by her and so you slapped her in the face.

The accused: And was it not because I got angry and assaulted her that she took out a summons against me next day from his Worship's Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain ornaments?—I do not know of that. I only know that she charged you next day with criminal breach of trust of her ornaments.

After recording some further evidence, his Worship, on the application of Mr. Frere, adjourned the case until Thursday, the 11th inst.

THE WIDOW MARRIAGE QUESTION.

A MEETING of the Senoy or Gaud Brahmin community was held yesterday evening at the Thakordwar Temple, Girgaum Road, to consider what steps should be taken by the caste in regard to the re-marriage of Bai Shantabai, a widowed daughter of Dr. Bhandarkar, which took place on the 11th ultimo. The reporters of the Press were refused admittance on the ground that community could be admitted into the sacred temple. They were allowed, however, to stand in the compound, where they could hear the proceedings, though not without some difficulty. The temple was crowded. The sympathisers and friends of Dr. Bhandarkar attended in large force. The pleader who had convened the meeting stated that he did not mean to say that remarriages were forbidden by the Shastras, but what he meant was that it was against the usage of the community, and so, before the marriage was celebrated, it ought to have been sanctioned by the caste and their spiritual heads (who are called *swamis*), who live at Goa and the Carnatic. Although the orthodox Hindus had, it was believed, come there with the predetermination of excommunicating Dr. Bhandarkar's family, and also those who attended the marriage, it would seem, from the procedure adopted by them at the meeting, that they had changed their minds and resolved not to put into execution their previous resolution even though they were challenged to do so by Mr. S. T. Bhandare, a prominent member of the caste. There were about 400 persons present at the meeting, but none pronounced the expected proposal to excommunicate about half a dozen prominent families of the caste. When several of the orthodox members rose to address the meeting, they could not be heard, and the chairman's calls for order were of no avail; only now and again the cries of "Order, please" and "Silence" being heard. The meeting broke up in disorder about 7 p.m.

The following is a further account of the proceedings:—At the outset Mr. Vishnu Dinanath Madhlokar proposed that the chair should be taken by Mr. Keshow Bhandare. The proposition was carried, but that gentleman having refused to occupy the chair, Mr. Baburao Ramchunder, pleader, proposed the chair should be taken by Mr. Vinayek Pandurang Sanzgiri, an orthodox Hindu. The proposition being carried, the chairman asked Mr. Baburao to explain the object of convening the meeting.

Mr. Baburao said that they heard of the recent remarriage of Bai Shantabai, the widowed daughter of Dr. Bhandarkar, which took place at Khandalla on the 11th of last month, with Mr. Gopal Venkatesh Panandhikar, Deputy Educational Inspector of the Colaba collectorate. The re-marriage was not in accordance with the usage of the caste, and so long as the caste's permission, and also that of their *swamis*, was not obtained, no such marriage could take place. Mr. Baburao admitted that the Shastras did not definitely lay down that remarriages were forbidden. It was still an open question, as the Shastras did not clear it. He would therefore move that the matter be referred to their *swamis*, who should be asked to give their opinion.

Mr. S. B. Bhandare said that the meeting was called to excommicate Dr. Bhandarker's family and those gentlemen who took part in the marriage. He asked them to abide by the notification which they had caused to be published. He also said that Mr. Baburao as a single individual had no authority to call the meeting, and moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the action of Mr. Babu Ramchunder in calling the meeting in his own name was opposed to all precedent, and it is most reprehensible; and that no meeting of the caste in future could be called, unless the requisition for such a meeting was signed by at least seven representative members of the caste." The proposition was carried.

Mr Baburao said that they had convened the meeting simply to report the matter to their swamis. They did not intend to excommunicate the families but they wanted to leave the entire affair to the discretion of the swamis.

Mr. S. P. Bhandare again rose and pointed out that the meeting was called to pass resolutions excommunicating the families; and he challenged them to do so. He said that when they saw that their resolution would be rejected by a large majority, they did not put it to the vote. That was not a good policy. He then gave several instances of remarriages among the caste, and said that on the occasions of those marriages no sanction was taken either of the caste or the swamis. Why, then, were they not excommunicated? He said the Swamis had no power to excommunicate anybody, although they could give their opinion on religious matters. Reference to Swamis would be of no use, and he felt sure that if the gentleman who convened the meeting would put forward the resolution, it would be rejected. Mr. Bhandare thought the meeting was ill-advised, and it now behoved those who convened it not to ignore the purpose for which it was called.

Mr. Baburao having refused to put any resolution before the meeting, great confusion prevailed, in the midst of which many sympathetic expressions were heard in favour of Dr. Bhandarkar and his family. The meeting then closed in disorder; the chairman declaring the proceedings terminated. Several handbills were distributed at the meeting expressing sympathy with Dr. Bhandarkar and his family.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Inchrona, 1,479 tons, Captain W Halliwell, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Emir, 2,620 tons, Captain J H Robson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Eufield, 1,313 tons, Captain C Vassey, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line, s s Rufford Hall, 2,486 tons, Captain T H S Millard, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain C Gavaggo, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain P L Wadge, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon and Moulmein via Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Camorta 1,355 tons, Captain M D Blott, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Sculptor, cleared on Saturday last for Aden, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 770 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE British s. s. Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain H. Bray, cleared on Saturday last for Aden, Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and 1,222 pilgrims as deck passengers.

THE British s s Cambria, 1,257 tons, Captain W H Miller, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

THE British s s Eden Bridge, 1,651 tons, Captain W Mortaman, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Port Said, in ballast. The vesel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

THE British s s Bretwalda, 1,002 tons, Captain T. Hunter, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Naples, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE barque Fannie Skullfield, 1,024 tons, Captain F. E. Turner, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from New York, with a cargo of 39,000 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Co.

THE British s s Kt. Errant, 2,240 tons, Captain J Mathews, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,879 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE British s s Kt. Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J. Thomas, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from New Castle, with a cargo of 4,953 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Rust and wife, Miss Ada F Malvery, one Sergt, wife and two children, and 25 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kistna, 480 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, cleared on Saturday last for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut R M Swift, Mr and Mrs E C Cox, Major O'Connell, Captain Wedderburn, Mr Geddes, Mr Bhicajee Shapoorjee, Mrs Sorabjee Hormusjee and 65 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Dominico Balduino, Captain A Cruciani, arrived on Saturday:—From Genoa—Mr Tocas Falcao, Mr Alfredo de Mendonca David, Mr and Mrs J de Andrade, Mr and Mrs Winchester, Mr D Miguel de Nello and one friend, Mr A Bianchi, Mr Berrell and Mr Cornoglia. From Aden—23 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Purulia, 993 tons, Captain T. E. Gillet, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Saleh Jungee, Mr. Abdoola, Khadar Masken and two others, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ahmed, Husin bin Budder Magzed bin Mohin, Ibram Ameer, two others, and one boy, A Husson and two ladies, Hajee Ebrahim, Hajee Goolam Alli, and one friend, and two children Mr Ahmed, one gentleman, Syed Mahomed, Jacob Abdoola and wife, Syed Hussen, Nanjeebhoy Meyanee, three others, and two children.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Surat	3741	Sleeman	A	Shepherd & Co
„ St. Pancrass	2781	Young	B	K Nixon & Co
„ [illegible]	[illegible]	Thomas	D	W& A Graham & Co
„ Rajputana	1312	Hardcastle	F	B I S N Co
„ Magdala			G	H. M. S.
„ Castle Eden.	1555	Shadwick	H J	W& A Graham & Co
„ Carlo R.	1759	Cromonive	K	Ralli Brothers.
„ Northumbria	1912	Molley	L	P Morrison.
„ Deccan	2022	Bray	M	Hajee Casssum
Ship S. Joakin	1007	Nakoda	N	H A H Hassum & Co
S.S. La Seyne	1151	Schmitz	O	M Maritime & Co
„ Eden Bridge.	1651	Morttaman	P	P Morrison.
„ Langoa	1492	Craig	Q	W& A Graham & Co
„ Cambria	1257	Miller 30 tons crane	..	P Morrison.

HARBOUR WALL.

„ Krishna	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.
„ Kaveri	do.	do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Persia	2317	Hutchison	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Bormida	1499	Gavozza	3	F Bozzoni
„ Bishopsgate	1463	Watt	4	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Mameluke	1702	Gill	6	K Nixon & Co
„ Eufield	1313	Vasey	7	W&A Graham & Co
„ Emir	2620	Robson	8	K Nixon & Co
„ Niagara	1781	McConochi	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Regal	1502	Hinkins	10	W&A Graham & Co
„ Inchrhona	1479	Halliwell	11	K Nixon & Co
„ Rufford Hall	2486	Millard	12	E Bates & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1683	Phillips	13	E. Bates & Co.
„ Bretwalda	1002	Hunter	15	J Mackintosh &Co
„ Nyanza	1121	Simon	16	Allana Munji

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Cambria (s)	Miller	Port Said, May 23.
	Kt Commander (s)	Thomas	New Castle, May 13.
	Bretwalda (s)	Hunter	Naples, May 8.
	Kt Errant (s)	Mathews	Cardiff, May 12.
	D. Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, May 20.
	Fauni Skulfield bq	Turner	New York, Jan. 13.
7	Poseidon (s)	Lemesich	Trieste, May 15.
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Calcutta, May 9.
	Lincolnshire (s)	Burgess	Middlesbro, May 9.
	City of Dundee (s)	Halley	Glasgow, Apr. 7.
	Idar (s)	Hughes	Cardiff, May 15.
	Accomac (s)	Chambers	Genoa, May 13.
	Lycia (s)		Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Khiwa (s)	Shumacker	Mauritius.
	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
	Wardha (s)	Wadge	Rangoon, &c.
	Camorta (s)	Blott	Calcutta, &c.
7	Bormida (s)	Gavaggo	Hongkong.
	Rufford Hall (s)	Millard	Karachi.
	Emir (s)	Robson	Marseilles.
	Inchrhona (s)	Halliwell	Antwerp.
	Eufield	Vassey	Port Said.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Steamer Kistna, Livingstone, for Karachi.
„ Sculptor, McAdam, for Jedda, &c.
„ Deccan, Bray, for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer Cambria, for Antwerp.
„ Loodiana, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Kangra, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Eden Bridge, for Havre.
„ Eiffel Tower, for Dunkirk.
„ Bretwalda, for Genoa and Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
2	Mayo s	Aves	Rangoon, May 30.
	Valetta s	Briscoe	London, May 1.
	Solid schr	Forgensen	Colombo, May 15.
	Patna s	Stafford	Moulmein, May 25.
	Ulrica ship	Fulloch	Liverpool, Feb 3.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Carlo R s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli brothers.
Persia s—33 cwts fishmaws, and 7 bales hides, R Dunjee; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 600 cwts wheat, H Govindjee; 24 bales wool and 40 bales goat hair, M Gangji; 80 bales twist, waist and 75 bales gunny rags, Pragjee Harjee.
Kirby Hall s—300 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 62 bales wool, B Fakeerchand; 25 bales wheat, T Chimandass; 85 bales wool, J Khimjee; 49 bales wool, R Ameerchund; 72 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 100 bales cotton, D Ganjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 90 bales wool, Ludhabhoy Chattoo.

FOR LONDON.

La Seyne s—90 cwts gum, and 14 cwts fishmaws, C Tarmahomed; 135 cwts olibanum, E Visram.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Eiffel Tower s—59,000 cwts wheat, and 3,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Mameluke s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.
Langoe s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Emir s—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Bretwalda s—325 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Regal s—6,000 cwts wheat, and 3,249 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.
Persia s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 3,000 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchrhona s—44 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 2,000 cwts wheat, Stark Winkler and Co.
Bishopsgate s—140 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
Cambria s—6,000 cwts wheat, and 3,999 cwts rapeseed, T Nuthoo; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Dharsee Manjee and Co; 159½ cwts castorseed, and 620 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, D P Batha and Co; 8,004 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 900 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Bretwalda s—1,600 bales cotton, and 900 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Eden Bridge s—18,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,560 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 8,900 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Eufield s—5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 4.

Chase, Capt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Poona.
Forjett, Major, Bo Marine Battn, on leave, from Matheran.
Cruickshank, Col, R E, on leave, from Belgaum.

JUNE 5.

Masani, Surgn Major, Bo, I M D, on leave, from Lorilai.
Geddes, Lt, Bo, R A, from leave, from Nagpur.
Wedderburn, Capt, R A, from leave, from Nagpur.

JUNE 6.

Masters, Major, Bengal, C I Horse, on leave, from Gwalior.
Yaldwyn, Major, Bengal, A C G, on leave, to England.
Cruickshank, Col, R E, on leave, to England.
Lewin, Lt, Hyderabad Cngt, return to duty, to Jalna.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY Captain A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th June, 1891.

1. There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at the Head-quarters, Fort, at 6 p.m., to-day. Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.
2. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 6th instant is granted to Gunner H. W. Williams.

By Order.
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH OF JUNE, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and — that it has fallen.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.
5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10: 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.
6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·509	S E	7	96·5	74·1	57	..	..	—0·23
Agra	29·610	S E	8	101·0	81·9	49	..	..	—0·12
Cawnpore	29·623	E	7	96·0	74·6	71	..	..	..
Allahabad	29·607	N W	7	93·4	75·6	71	..	0·31	+0·09
Jhansi	29·580	S E	5	99·5	82·7	49	..	0·05	—0·13
Jacobabad	29·454	S	2	120·5	83·6	57	..	..	..
Karachi	29·606	W S W	22	92·0	81·2	85	..	0·01	+0·01
Ajmere	29·591	W	15	104·8	82·5	61	..	..	—0·07
Deesa	29·665	N W	25	105·9	80·2	58	..	..	—0·04
Rajkote	29·727	W S W	25	103·9	79·5	63	..	..	—0·31
Veraval	29·762	W S W	7	87·3	79·3	87	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·660	S W	3	101·8	79·1	67	..	..	—0·15
Indore	29·671	W	12	102·1	77·1	60	..	0·05	—9·51
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	29·713	W	20	104·2	81·8	56	..	0·15	+0·05
Raipur	29·590	W S W	17	103·9	71·1	51	..	..	—9·70
Nagpoor	29·617	S	13	111·3	78·1	47	..	..	[illegible]
Amraoti	29·682	W	17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]
Akola	29·797	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	—0·40
Malegaon	29·770	W S W	19	102·9	[illegible]	63	..	..	—0·62
Bombay	29·828	W S W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..	—9·71
Poona	29·803	W	25	97·9	75·9	58	..	..	—1·11
Sholapore	29·816	W	19	104·2	71·5	56	..	[illegible]	—1·25
Ratnagiri	29·829	S W	9	93·4	82·3	66	0·04	0·01	—5·17
Belgaum	29·827	W N W	9	90·3	69·7	70	..	..	—1·25
Goa	29·857	W	10	92·0	84·0	76	..	0·02	..
Karwar	29·854	N W	3	91·3	81·2	72	..	..	—6·69
Mangalore	29·911	S E	3	86·3	73·0	89	3·93	6·56	—0·40
Calicut	29·900	Calm.	6	85·8	75·0	88	1·39	5·79	—0·08
Cochin	29·910	E	L	78·3	74·6	90	1·35	5·05	—0·05
Bangalore	29·893	W	6	86·2	68·8	80	..	2·66	—1·80
Secunderabad	29·744	N W	14	104·3	78·7	48	..	0·08	—9·71
Masulipatam	29·660	WNW	6	98·7	76·5	61	0·01	2·14	+1·40
Bellary	28·817	W	15	99·5	78·8	61	..	..	—0·44
Cuddapah	29·792	WNW	..	103·3	81·0	51	..	0·71	—0·17
Madras	29·737	W	13	95·3	84·0	50	..	..	—0·46
Coimbatore	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·802	W	10	95·1	79·7	66	..	0·05	—0·33
Negapatam	29·791	S S W	5	96·1	78·8	70	..	..	—9·23
Colombo. (5th June).	29·936	S W	19	83·5	75·0	78	1·02	2·7	+0·67

In column "Wind, rate per hour. L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Masulipatam and Madras, the barometric changes during the past 24 hours have again been small and irregular. Readings are relatively very low in the Indus Valley and very high in Ceylon. Baric gradients continue to be very steep in almost all parts of the Indian region except on the West Coast, where they are slight. The barometer reads below the normal average at Masulipatam, Madras, Trichinopoly, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Karachi and Ajmere, and above it elsewhere. Winds are southerly to south-easterly at Delhi, Agra. Jhansi, Jacobabad, and Nagpur, easterly at Cawnpore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other districts. The force has been strong at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Khandwa, Nagpur, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Poona, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly, and fresh in several other places. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles per hour at Poona, 24 at Secunderabad, Karachi and Amraoti, 22 at Rajkot and Akola, 20 at Bellary and Agra, 18 at Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Indore and Malegaon, and 16 at Khandwa and Raipur. The maximum temperature continues to be much below the normal average in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and moderately so at Karachi, Neemuch, Surat, Masulipatam, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Elsewhere it remains above the mean of the season. The highest maximum was 120° at Jacobabad. Nights are more or less cool in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Lower Sind and also at Deesa, Nagpur, Masulipatam and Negapatam, but are hot in other parts of the country. The lowest temperature registered last night was 69° at Belgaum. Humidity has risen slightly at Ajmere, Nagpur, Malegaon, Bombay, Belgaum and Negapatam, while it has decreased in other districts. The skies are cloudy to overcast in several places to-day. Heavy rain is reported from Mangalore 3·93," Calicut and Cochin 1," and light showers at Ratnagiri, Masulipatam and Colombo. The barometric changes being generally small, the general weather conditions remain pretty much the same as yesterday. On the Malabar Coast the wind directions are very unusual, and indicate disturbed weather conditions on and off that coast. Between Cochin and Karwar heavy rain is falling, and the isobars indicate conditions very favourable for its northward march as far as Ratnagiri. Humidity and cloud proportion is increasing in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and light local showers are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Pressure has risen moderately to briskly over the Indus region; and rapidly over Southern Punjab and Rajputana. The distribution has little changed; the readings being highest in the extreme south, and low over the Central Provinces and Orissa, and over the Indus valley. Winds are on the whole more northerly on the West Coast; but elsewhere there is little alteration, the force being strong in many western and central stations. The mean temperature is above the average in Burma, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Madras; and below in the other provinces; the highest maximum reported being 113 degrees in Montgomery. Rain is fairly general in Burma, Northern India, and Malabar; and scattered in the Central Provinces and Roorkee. Tavoy has received four inches; Ranikhet three; and Mussoorie and Calicut two.

"SHE is handsome that handsome does." The girl who uses SAPOLIO beautifies both the house and herself. Try a cake of it in your next house-cleaning.—Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, and DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak, or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

BAPTY BROS'. EAST INDIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, Falkland Road, has resumed work, and now produces very superior Flour. Orders are solicited for Patent Superfine, Household, Fine and Coarse Export, and Kilndried Flours, Horsefood, Bran, &c.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., are now showing a Choice Collection of French and English FLOWERS, Mounted and Unmounted, from As. 12 per Spray.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2 hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

RECEIVED, CUCKOO and TRUMPETER CLOCKS, with Chains and Springs, one day and 8-day going, Rs. 25, Rs. 30 to Rs. 150.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SELECT WRITINGS of the Most Rev. Dr. LEO MEURIN, S.J. Price, Rs. 2-4. Apply to P. A. COLACO, "Examiner Press," Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m.

COCA WINE.—A powerful Nerve Stimulant. Restores the functions of the digestive organs and strengthens the mental and physical powers. Price Rs. 2 per bottle. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S immensely Popular Song, entitled "MY BEARER, GUNGADEEN" (a lay of IND).—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

I. F. N. S. & I. SOCIETY'S SCHOOL.—The LODGE, Girgaum. School WILL RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, 10th June, at 10 a. m.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

TO LET.—UPSTAIR BUNGALOWS, No. 18 Queen Garden Road, from middle of July, and No. 1, Alexandra Road, Ghorpori. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOLS, (John Connon, Fort, and Byculla Bridge) will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 8th June, at 10 a.m.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

MANDOLINS.—A large Assortment of this now popular Stringed Instrument to select from ; also Books of Instructions, with songs and accompaniments for same.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Gollkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed Agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmeyer Pianoforte, Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and Detailed Lists on Application.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

NEW STOCK OF GUITARS.—Fine tone, Rs. 25, with wooden case. Ocarinas, best American Banjos, Strings, Fittings, and Music at London Prices—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, *London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are public under names of which the word* "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.

TRADE MARK.

This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY *from all other Aperient Waters.*

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER *of the* APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, *London.*

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

TRAVELLING.
DUST.
GLARE.

TOURISTS and others whose avocations expose them to the trying Glare and Dust associated with RAILWAY Travelling, &c., in India will find a very large Selection of the most approved forms of Spectacles, with the most scientifically recommended at Tints suitable for outdoor use

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.

The Lenses are known as "Picked Lenses," being perfect and of the very best manufacture, without flaws, such as Air Bubbles or Water-marks so common in Cheap Spectacles.

In Steel, Nickel, Silver, and Gold Frames.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
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SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
18, Marine Street.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NEWSPAPERS
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ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from
MESSRS. KING, KING, & CO., BOMBAY ;
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OR
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65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

On MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, sell by Public Auction, at the Dock Premises. A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.—
1 case silk piece goods.
2 ,, white mulls.
2 ,, white doriahs.
1 bale grey madapolums.
3 ,, grey shirtings.
5 ,, grey T cloth.
77 casks stout in pints by Berkly Perkins & Co.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Esoofally Sumsoodin & Co—
28 cases biscuits.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 8, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla—
A quantity of unclaimed articles.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Geyer and Co., Ld., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c, the property of a gentleman.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MODY BAY ESTATE.

Under instructions from Bai Peerozbai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Bomanjee Peerozshaw, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 13th June next, at 4 p.m., on account and risk of the mortgagor Dhunbaijee, widow of Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama, under the power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd October 1890, the following property :—

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mody Bay estate, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 301 5-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—On the north by Goa Street, on the south by the property of Pallonjee Ruttonjee Contractor, on the east by vacant land belonging to the said trustees, which said premises were assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 8480 and situate in the registration district of Bombay.

The sale will be subject to an indenture of mortgage, dated 2nd October 1890, and made between the said Dhunbaijee of the one part and one Dossabhoy Lowjee Setna of the other part, for securing the sum of Rs. 11,000 and interest.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY ESTATE.

Under instructions from Bai Peerozbai, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Bomanji Peerozshaw, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June next, at 4 p.m., on account and risk of the mortgagor, Joosub Esmail, under power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th May 1889, the following property.

All that pieces or parcel of land, situate on the Mody Bay Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 265 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by land and premises in the occupation of Nowroji Nusserwanjee Kakana, on the south by land and premises in the occupation of Hubib Ahmed, on the east by Frere Road, and on the east by the Eastern Boulevaud south, bearing Collector's No. 8480, and situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 8, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

SILVER continued its upward movement in London yesterday, a further advance of ⅛d. per oz. having been established, at 44⅜d. ; and Rupee Securities, following suit, were 7-16 per cent. higher in Fours, and 9-16 in 4½ per cents., at £75 and £76⅜, respectively. In New York, however, the metal was unaltered in value at 97⅞ cents, but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. lower, at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury purchased yesterday 435,000 ounces of Silver, at 97·80 to 98·10 cents per oz. Consols in London advanced ¼ per cent., say to 95¼ ; and Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. higher, at 104½. A further payment of about £225,000 in Gold was made into the Bank of England. The market rates of discount were unaltered, at 3½ per cent., all round. The Indian Council made special extra allotments of 4¾ lakhs of Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 4⅞d., and Rs. 20,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 15-16d. ; and of 20½ lakhs of Wire Transfers on Calcutta, at rates ranging from 1s. 4 29-32d. to 1s. 5 1-32d., the extreme price obtained for the latter being 3-16d. above that fetched by the extra Bill on Calcutta placed on Thursday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, however, remained at 1s. 4⅝d. Paris quotations were unaltered at 95½ for Rentes ; and frcs. 25·29½ for Exchange on London. To-day's message from New York reports a decline of ⅛ cent in the price of Silver at 97⅞ cents.

No fresh advices came to hand this morning regarding the Wheat and Seed markets, beyond the weekly estimate of the quantity of the former afloat for the United Kingdom, which is wired as 2,610,000 quarters, or 50,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. The Sheep Skin sale opened in London yesterday with a fair demand, but with prices ⅛d. to 1d. per lb. lower.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, Surats dull, and Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales aggregated 7,000 bales, including 400 Surats ; and the imports were 4,000 bales. Spot prices were unaltered ; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower for June and June-July deliveries, 1-64d. down for July-August, and unchanged in the more distant positions. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed dull both generally and for Surats, the sales having reached only 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian ; but prices were unaltered.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week which ended yesterday were 4,000 bales less than in the previous week, at 40,000 bales ; the amount forwarded to consumers having been the same, at 56,000 bales. The week's imports were 14,000 bales less, at 46,000. The total stock had diminished by 17,000 bales ; but as it stood yesterday, it was 252,000 bales more than at the same time last year, and 349,000 bales heavier than in 1889. The Stock of Surats was 1,000 bales heavier at 118,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had decreased during the week by 120,000 bales ; and of East Indian Cotton there were 23,000 bales less in sight ; the figures which we give below for comparison continuing to show a large increase in the total supply as against both the preceding years, but a decrease in East Indians, compared with last year, though some increase as against 1889. The spot price of American Cotton fluctuated to the extent of 1-16d., but was the same yesterday as on the previous Friday, while Arrivals had declined 1-32d. to 1-19d. per lb. ; ready Cotton having been yesterday 1 13-16d. lower than at the same time last year, and 1 15-16d. below the price ruling in 1889.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was unaltered [illegible] having been a point higher, at 8·84 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, making the week's figures greatly in excess of those in the preceding two years for the corresponding week and the increase since the opening of the season, as shown below, has now reached 1,036,000 bales and 1,283,000 bales as against last year and the year before, respectively. The only change in the New York Market to-day is a decline of 7 points in September Futures, at 8·77 cents.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Week's receipts	31,000	5,000	11,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom	36,000	20,000	14,000
,, ,, Continent	13,000	3,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '90	6,754,000	5,718,000	5,471,000
,, Exports to U. K. do.	3,143,000	2,708,000	2,638,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	2,369,000	2,014,000	1,856,000
,, Stock in the Ports	378,000	158,000	263,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on 5th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Total supply of all kinds	2,800,000	2,035,360	1,862,380
,, ,, Surats	574,000	690,830	501,880

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	1,199,000	946,690	849,530
,, London	19,000	11,000	11,000
American afloat	70,000	35,000	40,000
East Indian ,,	30,000	75,000	78,000
Total ...	1,318,000	1,067,690	978,580
Price of Mid-Americans	4⅜d.	6 9-16d.	6 1-16d.
,, Good Dhollera	3⅜d.	4⅜d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	1d.	1 13-16d.	1⅜d.

Cotton here continues to be neglected, especially by exportors, who have to-day taken only 200 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 156 ; while the Mills have bought but 1,150 bales, of which 850 were Julgaum, at Rs. 153-7 ; the balance being made up of 200 Khangaum at Rs. 145, and 100 Bengals at Rs. 158 per candy. The tone of the market has remained quiet, and prices are quite unchanged.

WHEAT has again been taken to only a small extent for export ; but the feeling is still steady ; and previous prices are maintained for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been passing in this market, and the price of Linseed has further advanced half-an-anna per cwt. say to Rs. 6-7-6 to Rs. 6-10-6 per cwt., other kinds being steady and unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,682	bales.
Wheat	1,16,791	cwt.
Linseed	18,510	,,
Rapeseed	2,466	,,
Poppyseed	1,260	,,
Groundnuts	1,513	,,

FREIGHTS continue depressed, though owners do not seem disposed to meet the demand at the reduced rates. The ready steamer "Eiffel Tower" has been berthed for Dunkirk, and has engaged most of her cargo at 23s. 9d. to 24s. per ton. Relets of space for groundnuts for Marseills have been given at 22s. to 21s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE, in presence of the further advance in Silver in London above reported, opened firm at an advance of 1-32d. on last evening's rates, say at 1s. 4 29-32d. for Bank demand, and 1s. 5 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits ; and the feeling was maintained to the close, though there has been scarcely anything doing to-day in any direction. We quote ready.

Bank Bills on	Demand	1s. 4 29-32d	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Transfer	1s. 4 27-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months'	sight	1s. 5 1-16d.	,,
Credits 3	do.	1s. 5 5-32 to 3-16d.	,,
Francs 3	do.	1·81	

GOVERNMENT PAPER, in sympathy with the higher quotation for Silver and Silver Securities from the other side has again been strong and advancing, and a further rise of ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. was at one time attained in Fours both for Money and Account, 106⅝ to 11-16 for cash, 106¾ for the settling day at the end of this month, and 106 5-16 for the 30th July account having been quoted. At the close, however, there was a weaker feeling, and 1-16 to ⅛ lower than the previous extreme rates for Fours was named. 107½ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES are as quiet as ever ; but in the few transactions in Mill scrip reported to-day prices have favoured sellers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SUMMERS.—June 7, at Sleater Road, Tardeo, Bombay, Hector Hamilton Summers, Retired Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, aged 56 years. Funeral will leave for Sewree at 4 p.m. on Monday, 8th June. Friends will please accept this intimation. English papers' please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

KEARNEY—June 1, at Karnal, Dorothea Wilhelmina, widow of Edward Webb Kearney, late H E I Co's Marine, aged 61 years, 9 months and 4 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1891.

MR. SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, who first turned the fierce light of publicity on Coffin ships, and never desisted until he had left his mark on every British vessel that sails the main, now entreats the instant and earnest attention of economists and legislators to a new evil. He decries the approach of a calamity so fearful and menacing that it should be dealt with by a tentative Act to be passed this Session, for a year at least, until measures can be devised to deliver the nation from a peril worse than war. The cry is avowedly one of alarm, but when the portentous bearing of facts which Mr. Plimsoll sets forth with great circumstantiality is understood he cannot be accused of using the language of exaggeration. The danger comes from the Continent which has given to Europe and the world the Colorado beetle, a pest more dire and operating over a far wider area than any of the seven plagues which afflicted Egypt. The American "ring," the American "corner," has developed within the last three years into an organised system, intended to be permanent, for buying up the sources of supply of innumerable articles of commerce, and making the public pay enhanced prices for transcending the exactions of a Bedouin Chief or Central Asian bandit when taking his dues from a passing caravan. We still remember in Bombay how unmercifully the copper syndicate utilised its monopoly of the output of the mines producing that mineral. The price went up from £35 or £40 per ton to £90. The profits were enormous while they lasted ; it is true that when the "krach" came the syndicate was ruined. Political justice was satisfied ; but the public which had for a considerable period to pay for copper nearly three times its legitimate price was never indemnified for the loss.

Now what will be said of the existence at the present moment of some 490 syndicates of a similar type, but with more capital and more brass? They are known as "Trusts," and dispose of monetary resources amounting to two thousand millions of dollars, or four hundred millions sterling—more than two-thirds of the entire manufacturing capital of the United States. Mr. Plimsoll gives a list of seventy-one large combinations, which include four hundred and eighteen Trusts. Trusts have, in point of fact, cornered well nigh everything which is manufactured or produced in the United States. The McKinley Act having—as it was designed to do—shut out the foreign competitor, prices are arbitrarily raised, ten, twenty, thirty, or even one hundred and fifty [illegible] on which all this is done is truly American ; the Sugar Trust controlled in 1888 seventy-nine per cent. of the consumption of sugar in the States. The Barbed Wire Trust, organised in 1890, has a capital of 12,000,000 dollars. The Steel Trusts combination, which has English capital behind it, includes four great Trusts. The Mineral Water Trust has a capital of 25,000,000 dollars, and includes the Soda Water Trust, which embraces sixteen corporations. The Rubber Boot and Shoe Trust has £600,000 of English money to work with. In February last, the prices of boots and shoes were advanced ten per cent. The Cut-Nail Trust includes all the Cut-Nail Mills, except one or two. Well nigh everything that can be thought of is the subject of a Trust. The Coffin Trust was expected to put up the price of coffins, the sudden increase in the number of deaths from the prevailing influenza having increased the demand for those indispensable articles. The Coffin Trust had already clapped on thirty-five per cent. to the price of coffins, thus adding a new terror to death. The Meat Trust might profit by the McKinley Act to enhance its prices by one hundred and fifty per cent. The Window-Glass Trust might do the same ; the Sewer Pipes Trust could exact one hundred and thirty-five per cent. The average enhancement of prices in the case of fifteen trusts might easily be upwards of fifty-three per cent. The Standard Oil Trust, which began business with half a million sterling, bought up the chief mineral oil wells, and by underselling those which refused to be bought, brought them into the system. The profits of the boss of this Trust amount to £1,800,000 per annum. What this Trust has helped itself to all the other Trusts can do *pro rata* and as a fact their profits are enormous. The American people are plundered whole sale by irresponsible speculators disposing under limited liability of unlimited capital, largely supplemented by the money of English syndicates. That which is being done to-day in the United States will be done to-morrow in England, where already the contagion is spreading. As Mr. Plimsoll forcibly expresses it, this epidemic of rapacity has reached Europe, and a forward movement may take place with unexpected rapidity. In England the owners of salt mines have combined and raised the price of salt seventy-five per cent. The manufacturers of alkali have also combined. The colliery proprietors and the owners of flour mills have been asked to organise on the American model. What would be the effect of a combination to raise the price of coal and of flour without regard to anything but the desire to amass as much money as possible in the shortest time? It would affect every manufacturing interest in the country and the whole population.

There is no legal difficulty whatever at present in the way of such combinations. In North Germany the colliery proprietors recently formed a Trust which raised the price of coal upon the general public. The North German Lloyd Company and the Hamburg American line have been able to procure their coal at Cardiff, and so save themselves from heavy loss. If the English colliery proprietors were in combination, this resource would not have been available to the German navigation companies. In several of the States of the American Union Acts have been passed making the organisation of trusts "conspiracies" against the Commonwealth, and punishing accomplices with imprisonment. But this repressive legislation is rendered ineffective by the provision of the American Constitution that each State must give full credit to the Acts of another ; a Trust legally established in New York cannot be held to be illegal in another State. The Trusts in the States which have legislated prohibitively are dissolved, and reconstituted in a State where Trusts are still legal. It is necessary to bear in mind that the speculators constituting the Trust are neither producers nor distributors; they are simply toll-men levying any tariff they like on goods in transit between producer and consumer. The *modus operandi* is very simple. Some men with brains and no money obtain the command of a large amount of capital by the promise of large returns ; they then purchase the control of the mills, oil wells, etc., which are to be subject to the Trust, taking them generally at the valuation of the vendors. Those who refuse to come into the pool are undersold and ruined and then prices are put up arbitrarily Competition is at an end, and the profits are consequently so huge that to save appearances the shares in the Trust are "watered" or duplicated, so that instead of paying a dividend of forty per cent. on a thousand shares a modest twenty per cent. is paid on two thousand. This operation has been heard of in further India, beyond the Bay of Bengal, but it was not the outcome of a Trust ; it was the natural outcome of well-earned prosperity. Whatever expedients may be resorted to in the States to disguise the amount of the plunder effected by this latest development of human cupidity the fact is indisputable, that the profits divided are enormous, far exceeding in their totality the public revenue levied by any Government in the form of excise or custom duties. The temptation to British capitalists to secure by a process so simple wealth beyond the dreams of brewers or pirates may easily prove irresistible. The judgment pronounced a few weeks since in the case of the Hansard Company leaves no room for doubt that the real object of the projectors of that remarkable undertaking was to "corner" the principal printing offices, the paper mills, and a certain number of the leading newspapers of Austria while waiting the opportunity to operate in a similar direction in the United Kingdom. That enterprise failed disastrously from causes with which we need not here concern ourselves. The portentous thing to be noted is that a Lord Mayor and his friends came within a measurable distance of acquiring a monopoly of printing and paper in a foreign State, and that it was part of their plan to buy up properties at the valuation put on them by the sellers. With this example before them other speculators more astute and not more scrupulous may justify the prediction of Mr. Plimsoll that if Parliament do not intervene forthwith Trusts will be in full operation in England before Christmas.

IN concluding his report of his tour in India last cold weather, Mr. Caine expresses his belief that the excise system of the Government of India is being shaken to its foundations, and that the time is not far distant when a radical change will be made in the direction of local option. If the reformation rather than the de-struction of the system is accomplished, Mr. Caine will have reason to be satisfied, and it is evident that a good deal can be done in that direction without seriously diminishing the revenue derived by Government from Abkari. If, however, a diminution of the excise revenue is necessary to prove the success of his labours, he may find the evidence of it in the results of the recent auction sales of the right to vend country spirits in the Madras districts. There has been a falling-off of more than half a lakh in the proceeds for the current year, and though this is in most cases the result of the unfavourable prospects in some of the Madras districts, in Bellary it is in great part directly attributed to the recent temperance movement in that town. The prices realized have fallen off in fifteen districts out of twenty, and in many cases, we are told, it is due to the growing preference of the people for toddy—a fact which temperance promoters have no reason to be dissatisfied with, where there is no reason to suspect that the toddy is illicitly distilled into liquor. Mr. Caine expects much from the restriction of the trade by the application of the principle of local option. It is a direct result of his criticism of the excise policy of the Government of India that Government have given instructions that local opinion and local necessities should be considered by the authorities in fixing the number and situation of drinking houses, and the eagerness which has been exhibited in recent Abkari reports to show that this principle has always been kept in view has a significance which no one can mistake. Here and there, however, the authorities have not been as anxious to pay regard to local opinion as they might be. Very reasonable complaint is made in the latest number of *Abkari* of the manner in which the Collector of Madura has dealt with a petition signed by more than eight hundred householders of the town, complaining that the location of a number of the licensed drinking houses was in violation of a recent standing order to the effect that the sites of such places should as far as possible be at a distance from market-places, bathing-ghats, schools, hospitals, places of worship, factories, and places of public resort. Although the petition was sent in only ten days after the auction sales had been officially announced, and nearly two months before the commencement of the new contract, the Collector has rejected it, alleging that it has been sent in too late. It would be exceedingly difficult, under the circumstances, for the Madura authorities to satisfy Lord Cross, if they were called on for an explanation, that their action was in accordance with the directions as to giving expression to local opinion which are contained in his despatch of last year.

THE Parliamentary Blue Book on Manipur, which has been published at home, is in some important particulars more complete than the collection of papers published in India in the *Government Gazette*. We have had to wait for this set of papers for the exact truth as to the offer of a reward for the capture of the Regent and the Jubraj. The warrant for the reward, it now appears, was contained in a telegram from the Foreign Office to the Burma and Assam Governments :—"It is rumoured that the persons concerned in the murder of our officers contemplate flight to the hills. If you think it likely to be useful you can offer rewards for the apprehension and surrender of all such persons, fixing the amount with Burma and Assam." Seeing what determined efforts are being made in the trial now going on at Manipur to prove that the Tongal, and not the Jubraj, was the chief instigator of the execution of the British officers, it is curious to notice that the Assam authorities, who should have known something about him, at one time looked upon the Tongal as a very respectable old gentleman indeed. From them the Foreign Office learnt that the Tongal was likely to prove well affected, for all his antecedents pointed to that conclusion. In Burma, where it was less their business to know who was who in Manipur, an entirely different view of the old man was entertained. Sir Alexander Mackenzie told the Foreign Office that he had always understood that the Tongal was the evil genius of the Manipur dynasty, and was thoroughly disloyal and intriguing. From all which it is once more clear that the business was entered upon with a strange inadequacy of knowledge as well as of preparation.

THE correspondence between the Officiating Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, which we publish in another column, shows that the Post Office, as we announced a few days ago, have acceded promptly and in a very practical way to the suggestions of the Chamber for the improvement of the local postal service. The new system comes into operation on the 15th instant, from which date there will be five instead of three local deliveries, the hours being 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m., and 6 p.m., the first-named including the deliveries of the letters received by the three morning mail trains. In addition to these there will be a special accelerated delivery of European mail letters, at which unpaid and underpaid letters will be delivered, and the suggestion of the Chamber as to the distribution in convenient form of fuller information as to the local postal arrangements is to be complied with by the preparation of a pamphlet and of tabular notices which, from the account that Mr. Atkins gives of them, will convey all the information that the public can require. The Chamber have done good service in bringing the matter to the notice of the authorities, and it is not often that the temporary chief of a department shows as much readiness as Mr. de Courcey Atkins has shown to make a change, even when recommended by such considerations of practical convenience as were brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General in this matter.

ON the question of the independence of Manipur, important evidence, the *Pioneer* remarks, is forthcoming in an old despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General, dated 5th May 1852. It contained the following paragraphs :—"You have made a very material alteration in your relations with Manipur. Influenced by a desire to put an end to the frequent attempts by exiled members of the Raja's family to effect a change of government, you have authorised the Political Agent to make a public avowal of the determination of the British Government to uphold the present Raja and to resist and punish any parties attempting hereafter to dispossess him. The position which you have thus assumed of pledging protection to the Raja, imposes on you as a necessary consequence the obligation, not only of attempting to guide him by your advice, but, if needful, of protecting his subjects against oppression on his part. Otherwise our guarantee of his rule may be the cause of inflicting on them a continuance of reckless tyranny. The obligation thus incurred may be found embarassing, but it must nevertheless be fulfilled ; and while needless interference is of course to be avoided, we shall expect, as the price of protection afforded to him, that the Raja will submit to our maintaining a sufficient check over the general conduct of the administration, so as to prevent it from being oppressive to the people and discreditable to the Government which gives it support."

OUR Mahableshwar correspondent writes that our printer's devil has cruelly transformed the word "sweetly" into "swarthy," in reference to a fair lady in Swiss peasant attire at Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball. "Swarthy" is quaintly out of place in the description of a lady admired by all who know her as one of the "fairest of the fair."

A PLANTER, writing from an old coffee district, propounds the cycle theory for the tea crops thus :—Tea, I fancy, will follow the fashion of coffee in having a cycle of three years ; good, bad, and indifferent. Last year most planters complained of being short of their estimate (bad) ; this year most estimates will be exceeded (good) ; so we must look for an indifferent year next year (from 1st July).

BY a Royal Warrant promulgated last November various alterations were made in the allowance regulations for the Army. Among other things, the three rates in which fuel and light allowances were previously calculated—summer, winter, and intermediate—were altered into two rates, one for summer and one for winter, and it was ordained that for the future winter should last from October to May, and summer from June to September. When, however, pay-lists were put in, reckoning April in accordance with this decree as a winter month, it was announced that the advantage of the new winter rates would not be allowed until next October. The first result of the change, therefore, is that men are deprived of the advantage of the intermediate rate during the present spring without any compensation, and, apparently, in opposition to the express terms of the Royal Warrant. If our military and naval administrators only took as much care of the pounds as they do of the pence, thinks *Truth*, how much better off the taxpayer would be!

A GOOD story from Calcutta of an Indian head-superintendent and confidential clerk of the good *old abki waste* class who, on returning to office after an absence of some days, was accosted by his senior officer, who trusted his worthy clerk had not been seriously ill. "No, not seriously ill," replied the superintendent, "but I have had a little boy born to me." "I congratulate you," exclaimed the chief, holding out his hand. "Ah," exclaimed the delighted clerk, with a low *salaam*. "*It is only by your honor's favour!*"

IT would seem that the influenza microbes go about in vast swarms. A cloud is seen at sea. It settles down on a ship, and as the cloud is the habitat of these microbes, the ship becomes infected. Warm weather will not free us from this pest, but after having made itself lively for about six weeks, it will gradually disappear. Scientists say that every one ought to take about one grain of quinine morning and evening whilst this interesting creature is about. One scientist gives this dose every day to himself, his family, and his servants. Although his neighbours on both sides have been down with influenza, no one has taken it in his house. For those who do not like pills, there is a mixture sold of orange-quinine, which is pleasant to the taste. If the influenza, notwithstanding this regimen, is caught, then the patient should go to bed, and take every hour a spoonful of ammoniacal quinine. Probably he will send for a doctor, but if he does, the doctor can do no more for him than give him this remedy and tell him to remain in bed.

DEBUTANTES and young girls generally are now very richly dressed at the Drawing-rooms, and many of them are absurdly over-jewelled. The trains get longer and heavier every year, and Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, whose business it is to pick up each one, was nearly fainting with fatigue when the last Drawing-room was over, and he is understood to have since been afflicted with lumbago as the result of his exertions. Why, asks *Truth*, cannot a couple of stalwart footmen be employed to pick up the trains? as it is a singularly undignified employment for an aged Court functionary ; and experienced domestics would be both more expeditious and more efficient.

THE name of the Duke of Clarence has never been mentioned in the course of the negotiations which have been going on between the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The Duke, as a matter of fact, *has* received "an adequate and regular income" for nearly two years past, and the Prince of Wales has quite recently paid a large sum towards the expense of the alterations in the house in St. James's Palace, which at some future period is to become the residence of his eldest son. The Parliamentary allowance for the children of the Prince of Wales is not dispensed by H. R. H., as appears to be supposed, but is administered by official trustees.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

PARIS, JUNE 7.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prize of Paris run to-day :—

M. Edmond Blanc's Clamart	1
Do. „ Reverend	2
M. H. Delamarri's Clement...............	3

THE POSITION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Right Hon'ble Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, has written to Sir Andrew Clark, M.D., that he has directed the preparation of a Royal Warrant, in which the following substantive ranks will be granted to medical officers, carrying precedence and other advantages except that of a military command. The attaching rank will be indicated by the military portion of the title :—Surgeon-Major General, Surgeon Colonel, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon Major, Surgeon Captain, and Surgeon Lieutenant.

MRS. GRIMWOOD.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Sir J. Gorst, replying to a question in the House of Commons, last night, said that when the full reports relating to Manipur were received, Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, would gladly consider whether it was possible to make any recommendation on behalf of Mrs. Grimwood.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

At yesterday's proceedings in the Baccarat libel case, both Mrs. Green and Mrs. Wilson deposed positively to seeing the cheating. Mrs. Wilson stated that she refrained from stopping playing owing to the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. All the witnesses have denied divulging the compact signed by the plaintiff.

Sir Charles Russell replied on the whole case, which now stands adjourned until Monday.

PRICES OF SILVER IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 5.

The Treasury to-day purchased 435,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 97·80 to 98·10.

THE NEW ANGLO-PORTUGUESE CONVENTION.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Portuguese Chamber has passed the new convention, settling the limits of territory in South-east Africa.

STRIKE OF LONDON BUSMEN.

A great meeting of the busmen and horse-keepers in the employ of the London General Omnibus Company was held shortly after midnight on Saturday, at which it was resolved that they should go out on strike immediately.

THE INDIAN MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

OTTAWA, JUNE 6.

The death is announced of Sir John Macdonald, the Dominion Premier.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 7.

The City Magistrate, Poona, yesterday discharged Gungaram Bhow, the pleader, and Babajee Taile, a shopkeeper, against whom serious allegations had been preferred by Moosaji Esaji, a Borah, residing in Main Street. The Magistrate commented on the serious and material discrepancies in the evidence, and was disposed, he said, to believe that some of it had been fabricated. Upon a careful consideration of the whole of the evidence, the Magistrate said he found nothing to warrant his framing a charge against the accused, who were accordingly discharged.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Perth arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

NAPLES, JUNE 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bombay (extra) left this port for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day.

The Italian steamer Bisaguo left Hongkong for Bombay on the 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton............	40,000 bales.
„ „ Surats............	2,000 „
„ Imports of Cotton............	46,000 „
„ „ Surats............	4,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton..............	1,199,000 „
„ „ Surats..............	1,180,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	19,000 „

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3⅞.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4⅝d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅛.
3 per cent. French Rentes.........	95¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75
4½ per cent. „	76⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	104¼.
Bar Silver	44¾

The sum of about £225,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 7th June, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	6	5	25 p.m.	4	54
Teheran	7	10	5 a.m.	1	36
Suez..............	7	1	30 p.m.	1	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 7th June, 1891.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta.........	1	..	..	5
„ Kurrachee	..	8	..	1
„ Madras	..	14	..	1

THE TRIAL OF THE JUBRAJ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 6.

The *Pioneer*, in continuation of its report of the Jubraj's trial, says that the twelfth witness, Trialuk Singh, otherwise Nongthogba Satwal, head executioner, stated that on the night of the 24th March, Yenkhorba told him to fetch an executioner. He brought one, but the sentries said one was not enough. He went to get others, and on his return found the officers killed. He saw the officers' bodies. In cross-examination by the prisoner's representative, he said he did not know by whose orders the sahibs were executed. Yenkhorba, the Lalup Chingba, who handed over the British officers to the executioner, told witness the execution was by order of the Tongal-General. Being re-examined he said in Chander Kirtees's time the Tongal General often ordered executions.

The thirteenth witness, Subadar Kalendra Singh of the Surma Valley Military Police, stated that it was 38 yards from the dragons to the dragon-gate. From this gate to the durbar-hall steps is 47 yards. From the middle of the road to the bottom of the steps is five yards. From the durbar-hall to the top of guard gate is 43 yards. From the top guard-gate to the topekhana is 23 yards. The door of the durbar-hall has the appearance of being forced open. From the top guard gate to the dragon-gate the road is quite clear. At the time of prisoner's capture his step-mother and her father were with him.

The fourteenth witness, who was suffering from severe illness, Abung Chao Yenkhorba, the Lalup Chingba, or Sirdar of Lalup, stated that Angao Ningto ordered him to put sentinels on the sahibs on the night of the 24th March last. On returning from this duty the Tongal General asked him why in accordance with the orders of the Jubraj witness had not made over the officers to the executioner. Witness then told the Satwal what duty he had to perform. The sentries conducted the sahibs to the dragon-gate, when the Tongal General gave orders for the execution. The Jubraj was in the room with him, but was apparently asleep. Witness does not know who gave orders for the loot of the Treasury or the Residency.

An additional witness for the prosecution was examined. Captain Butcher, 42nd Goorkhas, being sworn, stated as follows :—On the night of the 23rd March I received orders to arrest the Jubraj. The following morning I was to proceed 200 yards beyond the west gate, cross the wall there, and make my way to the Jubraj's house, and arrest him. I was not to fire unless the Manipuris fired on me. I left the camp adjoining the Residency at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 24th March, and reached the Jubraj's palace at 6 o'clock. When we arrived opposite the north-west bastion of the inner enclosure we were fired on. The fire commenced from the Jubraj's side. We returned the fire, and, after some fighting, occupied the Jubraj's palace, but the Jubraj was not there There was no firing before I was fired on by the Manipuris from the inner bastian. My party lost Jubraj's palace who had been killed by us. I saw no women or children in the enclosure during the day, and had any been killed, I should probably have seen them or heard of it from my men. Big guns were fired on us from the Regent's citadel, which knocked the Jubraj's temple about. The Manipuris also pulled part of the temple down. My party did not damage the temple beyond what was necessary for defence. Cross-examined by the prisoner's representative, witness stated that the Jubraj went out and met the Chief Commissioner at the bridge, and also the Tongal General. There were no sepoys placed on the watch near the palace on the night of the 23rd. Witness believed that a letter was written by the Chief Commissioner to the Regent. He also knows that Mr. Grimwood and Lieutenant Simpson went out to the interview with some one. On the 23rd witness heard that the Jubraj was ill. It was half-past eight when the Chief Commissioner and party went out to the durbar, and the Residency was evacuated about two o'clock. After the troops left, the Residency was burst open and plundered. Witness did not see the Jubraj fighting that day.

This ends the prosecution. The defence begins to-morrow.

The Jubraj is now preparing a statement to be laid before the Court with the aid of Janoki Nath Bysak, a Bengali, rather notorious in Kohima and Manipur, who has been retained by the Jubraj to assist in the defence at a fee of one thousand rupees, which Janoki means to obtain in advance.

The second execution of a Manipuri convicted of waging war against the Crown takes place on Monday next. The criminal is one Nirangan, ex-sepoy of the 34th Bengal Infantry, lately subedar in the Manipur Army. This man was discharged with a gratuity on the disbanding of the 34th Regiment some years ago.

The Jubraj is charged first with waging war against the Queen-Empress, secondly, with abetting the offence of the murder of Mr. Quinton and the other officers massacred on the 24th March. He pleaded not guilty.

Fever and bowel complaints are prevalent amongst the troops. Lieutenant Howell, Assistant Commissioner, is starting on a tour round the Manipur valley. Heavy rain continues.

MR. JUSTICE PRINSEP.

Mr. Justice Prinsep, of the Calcutta High Court, goes on three months' leave from the 10th June.

THE NATIVE RESERVE.

Government have sanctioned an increase from rupees five to rupees twenty-five of the bonus granted under the Indian Reserve Regulations, to each man going direct from the colours to the reserve, as compensation for articles of kit left in store with his regiment for future use.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 6.

10 p.m.	85·4

SUNDAY, JUNE 7.

6 a.m.	83·8
10 a.m.	88·4
2 p.m.	90·7
4 p.m.	89·9

THE DELIVERY OF LETTERS IN BOMBAY.

THE following correspondence in regard to the increased delivery of letters in Bombay has been forwarded to us for publication :—

Bombay, 29th May, 1891.

From J. DeC. Atkins, Esq., C.S., Officiating Postmaster General, Bombay.

To the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo. I delayed my reply until I could say exactly what measures I was in a position to take with a view to meeting the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce. In the meantime I have had the advantage of a personal consultation with yourself, and Mr. Owens, Presidency Postmaster, who has given his most careful attention to the subject, has been able to make all necessary preparations for the introduction, with effect from 15th proximo, of a system of five local deliveries daily and for the publication and distribution of postal notices.

2. The five local deliveries, which I may observe will be in addition to the special delivery of overland mail letters, will commence at all post offices at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m., and 6 p.m. respectively. The hours for the last two of these were suggested by yourself. The earliest time at which letters brought to Bombay by the three morning mail trains can be delivered is 8 a.m., and this has accordingly been fixed for the first delivery. An earlier delivery separately of the purely local letters is not justified as far as I can see at present.

3. Two postal notices have been prepared by Mr. Owens. One of these, in the form of a sheet or placard, appears to be open to the objection raised a short time ago, in connection with a similar notice, of being only fit to hang on a wall. But for this, I may observe, it is expressly intended. The other notice, in the form of a small pamphlet, contains a variety of useful information ; and the more important facts regarding "local" deliveries have been summarized on its fly-leaf. The suggestions in the 3rd and 4th paras. of your letter under reply have been accepted. On the obverse of the fly-leaf will be a table of figures and on the reverse a small sketch map of Bombay. The former will show for each town post-office separately, the latest time for posting a letter intended for any one of the five deliveries at any particular town post-office. The map will show the boundaries of the postal divisions sufficiently accurately for ordinary purposes : though information on some points of detail—such for example as the service of all the mills of a certain firm by a single post-office, though some of them are situated within the bounds of an adjoining office—must still as hitherto be obtained from the post-offices concerned. I would specially invite the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to the foot-note on the fly-leaf in which the public are requested to mention on their envelopes, the postal division of the address. Some streets are partly in one division and partly in another, and a mistake made by a sorter as regards a postal division causes a letter to miss at least one delivery.

4. Unpaid and underpaid letters received by the overland mail will, as trusted by the Chamber of Commerce, be delivered at the accelerated delivery of registered overland packets and it will usually be possible, when the mails arrives at night, to make this coincide in time with the first "local" delivery at 8 a.m. As I explained to you personally, however, I cannot arrange to deliver Indian unpaid and underpaid letters equally speedily. These letters, which are very numerous, are for the most part brought to Bombay by the three morning mail trains, the paid letters received by which—forming the bulk of the correspondence of Bombay—cannot properly be delayed in delivery for the benefit of the addressees of unpaid letters.

5. I have confined myself to a statement of facts. I am obliged to the Chamber of Commerce for the trouble they have taken and to yourself, personally, for the suggestions you were good enough to offer at our interview. I have the honor, &c., (Signed) J. De C. Atkins, Officating Postmaster-General.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 4th June, 1891.

To J. De C. Atkins, Esq., C.S., Officiating Postmaster-General, Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3140 of the 29th ultimo, and in so doing to thank you for the courteous promptitude with which you have acceded to the representations of the Committee for the improvement of the local postal service. The Com- ment is about to place at the disposal of the public.—I have, &c., (Signed) John Marshall, Secretary.

EXECUTION OF THE KAMBEKAR STREET MURDERER.

BUCHOO HAJEE ABDULLA, who was sentenced to death for the murder of five persons by poisoning, was executed on Saturday morning. His execution was originally timed for the 12th May, but in consequence of his legal advisers petitioning H. E. the Governor of Bombay for a reprieve, the execution was stayed. His Excellency saw no reason to interfere with the sentence that had been passed, and the execution of Buchoo was again ordered to take place on the 25th ult. A further petition was, however, drawn up and presented to H. E. the Viceroy, and the same answer being received to this second appeal, the execution was ordered for 7-30 a.m. on Saturday morning. It was thought that steps might be taken to present a further petition to the Secretary of State for India, but this course was not adopted. The usual custom of executing in public was followed, and the scaffold was erected in front of the Common Jail, Oomercarry, partly concealed behind a *purdah*. For two hours before the execution took place some five or six thousand persons had assembled in front of the jail, where they scrambled on to house-tops, up the branches of trees, and in every place where a full view of the scaffold could be obtained. Only some half-a-dozen of the murderer's own community were noticed to be present. The crowd was kept in order by a large detachment of European police, sepoys and sowars. Buchoo was confined in one of the condemned cells, at the Oomercarry Jail and throughout the time of his incarceration has eaten well, and been in good health. The result of his petition to the Viceroy was communicated to him on Friday morning, and later on in the day he was permitted to see his wife and brother for the last time. The interview was of a painful character, but Buchoo resolutely abstained from making reference to his crime, as he has done since his sentence. He took his food as usual on Friday, but was unable to sleep during the night, and at six o'clock in the morning he was visited by his *mulla*. The priest administered spiritual consolation, but refused to make mention of the murder or exhort Buchoo to confess. At half-past seven, Captain Walsh, the Superintendent of the Jail, visited the cell, where the prisoner was found with his hands pinioned. He saw dressed in the usual prison garb, with the white cap on his head, and though his countenance was livid and ghastly, his demeanour was both calm and collected, and he appeared to understand perfectly well what was going on. Captain Walsh, with humane consideration, quickly read over his sentence, and, asked him if he had anything to say. He replied "No," and was then placed between two jail sepoys and marched off to the scaffold. On reaching the door of his cell, he gravely salaamed, and with a steady and firm tread walked to his death, muttering a prayer the while. He ascended the platform of the gallows without assistance, and stood on the trap, where his feet were quickly pinioned. Bhagoo Bhiva, the hangman, drew the cap over his face, adjusted the rope, and within three minutes of the commencement of the whole proceedings Buchoo was dead. A drop of five feet was allowed, and he appeared to die without a struggle. He remained hanging for the usual hour, when his body was handed over to his friends for burial.

Although it was proved beyond doubt that Bachoo was the principal in the terrible crime, yet it was hoped by the police that he would have made a confession and cleared up the mystery which enshrouds one or two circumstances connected with the tragedy.

PRINCE HENRY of Battenberg's recently-purchased schooner, the Gelert, has been re-named the Sheila, after his old yacht, and she has undergone a complete refit at Cowes, which has been finished by placing a new figurehead on the vessel, which takes the form of a bust of Princess Beatrice. Prince Henry is to cruise for several weeks during the summer in the Channel, and he will afterwards visit the west coast of Scotland. The Sheila is a very comfortable vessel, and a good sea-boat, but she has no pretensions to any exceptional speed.

THE MYSTERY OF THE TOWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The verdict of the jury in the Rajabai Tower case begins with a declaration that the death of Buchoobai was caused by "injuries received *by throwing herself* from the top balcony of the Rajabai Tower to the ground."

What evidence is there to show that Buchoobai threw herself from the Tower? None whatever. For all the jury or any one else can say Buchoobai may have fallen from the top of the Tower accidentally by overbalancing herself, or she may have been "thrown from the top balcony of the Rajabai Tower to the ground" as, in the opinion of the jury, was the fate of Perozebai, the instant after. The two deaths occurred at the same minute, the interval being very brief.

What ground is there for laying it down that Buchoobai committed suicide while Perozebai was thrown over the very instant after by a man interested in destroying the evidence of his complicity in an outrage attempted on her. In the opinion of the jury the same man was equally an accomplice in an outrage on Bachoobai. If this man did not hesitate to murder the one victim why should the jury hold that he did not murder the other, the presumed motive being equally strong in both cases.

By what principle was the jury guided in assigning suicide as the cause of Bachoobai's death, and murder as that of Perozebai?—Yours, &c.,

LOGIC.

⁂ It will give additional point to our correspondent's inquiry if we give the verdict as it was originally brought in by the jury, which, we have ascertained, was as follows :—"The verdict of the jury is that the cause of the death of the Parsee lady who fell first was due to injuries received by her throwing herself down from the top balcony of the Rajabai Tower to the ground below, in consequence of an attempted outrage on her person by some persons unknown to the jury, and that to this outrage Manockjee Aslajee was privy, under such circumstances that the act of these persons is culpable homicide not amounting to murder. And that the cause of the death of the second Parsee lady was due to injuries received by her having been thrown over from the top balcony of the Rajabai Tower to the ground below, by Manockjee Aslajee, in order to destroy evidence of his complicity in the outrage also attempted by persons, unknown, under such circumstances that the act of Manockjee Aslajee is culpable homicide amounting to murder."

It will be seen from this that the jury originally left it an open question whether it was Buchoobai or Perozebai who had been thrown down. We are informed that it was a stroke of the Coroner's ready pen which dissipated the uncertainty in which the matter had been left by the jury, and that we owe to Dr. Blaney, and not to them the finding that it was Buchoobai's body which fell first. Sharing, as we do, in the prevailing desire to clear up the mystery, we shall be glad if any of our readers will point out what evidence there is that it was Perozebai, and not Buchoobai, who was *thrown over*, and Buchoobai and not Perozebai who, in the words of the verdict, *threw herself* from the Tower.—Ed. *B. G.*

NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I don't know whether the Bombay Police or any officer of the Health Department ever pass along Nesbit Lane. I conclude not. I don't live in Nesbit Lane, thank goodness, but nevertheless I frequently have occasion to pass through it.

From the foot of Nesbit Road Bridge to fully half-way up the road the smell is awful, smallpoxy and feverish to say the least. There is an open drain that runs along the south side of the road, and the odours that arise from this are not many, but what there are, may be described as "strong and well-defined." I have unfortunately passed through the road thrice this day, once going to office with a friend, who fortunately for him has a strong stomach, and did not feel them, but they touched me up low down and prevented office-work being attended to to a very considerable extent. The second time I passed the "early morning" refuse was about 5 p.m., and the smell was sufficient to cause the lady with whom I was riding to fall from her horse. The third, and I will take good guarry at the time, but the smell had had time to assume very gigantic proportions, and was sufficient to wake me up.—Yours, &c.,

W. T. L.

THE LATE SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Men of the Time gives the following account of Sir John Macdonald, the Dominion Premier, whose death is announced by Reuter :—

Macdonald Sir John Alexander, K.C.B., D.C.L., (Oxon), LL.D., a Canadian statesman, born 11th Jan., 1815, educated at the Royal Grammar-School, Kington, and admitted to the Bar in 1835, was elected to Parliament for Kingston, U.C., as a Conservative, in November, 1844, and long represented that city. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council, and Receiver-General in May, and Commissioner of Crown Lands in December, 1847. The Cabinet of which he was a member resigned in March, 1850, and the reformers, under the lead of Messrs. Lafontaine, Baldwin, and Hincks, held the reins of power in Canada until September, 1854. Difficulties connected with the lands reserved for a Protestant clergy, and other questions, led to a coalition in 1854, Mr. Macdonald joining the Government as Attorney-General, which post he held until May, 1862, being a part of the time Premier. In January, 1862, the militia department was re-organised, and Mr. Macdonald appointed Minister of Militia. Defeated on their Militia Bill of that year, he and his colleagues resigned, and remained in opposition until March, 1864, when he again acceded to office as Attorney-General in the Cabinet of Sir E. P. Tache. But the Government was unable to command a sufficient majority, and the proposition to federalize British America having been reported by a Committee of the Legislative Assembly, a conference took place between the leaders on both sides, which resulted in a coalition, with the view of maturing and carrying a measure to unite in one Government Canada and the maritime provinces. On the death of Sir E. P. Tache, in July, 1865, Mr. Macdonald again became Minister of Militia, which office, with that of Attorney-General of Upper Canada, he continued to hold till Confederation. This union of the provinces of British North America he was mainly instrumental in bringing about, having been a delegate to the Conference in Charlotte town in 1864, and in Quebec, in the same year ; and was Chairman of the London Colonial Conference, 1866-7, when the Act of Union, known as the "British North America Act," was passed by the Imperial Parliament. On the 1st July, 1867, when the new Constitution came into force, Mr. Macdonald was called upon to form the first Government for the New Dominion, and was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada, an office he continued to fill until he and his Ministry resigned on the Pacific Railway charges November, 1873. In 1871 Mr. Macdonald was one of H. M. Joint High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to act in connection with the Commission named by the President of the U. S. for the settlement of the Alabama Claims, resulting in the Treaty of Washington, May, 1871. In October 1878, on the fall of the Mackenzie Reform Government, Mr. Macdonald was entrusted with the task of forming a new Administration, taking himself the position of Minister of the Interior and Premier of the Dominion, which he still holds. In 1865, Mr. Macdonald received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford ; and in 1867 was made a K.C.B. In 1872 he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of *Isabel la Catolica* (of Spain). For over forty years Sir John Macdonald has been the acknowledged leader of the Conservative Party of Upper Canada.

THE Duke of Portland has erected a monument of grey granite in the deer-forest of Langwell, Caithness, on the spot where Sir John Rose died suddenly in August, 1888, while out deer-stalking.

THE Belgium Rooms in Buckingham Palace are to be, to a considerable extent, redecorated and refurnished in anticipation of the visit of the German Emperor, who is to occupy this suite of apartments during his stay in London.

A REPULSIVE story of overcrowding is reported from Campbeltown, Argyllshire. The sanitary inspector and the medical officer of health, who have been making an investigation, report 57 cases of overcrowding, and 76 houses "unfit for human habitation." There are 560 of the population living in tenements of one apartment, and 3,700 in tenements of two apartments ; and these are for the most part in buildings utterly destitute of the most ordinary sanitary appliances and domestic conveniences.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LIKE Rip Van Winkle, your "own correspondent" has slumbered long, and now awakes to find himself in the old haunts. The faces of all things pertaining to Belgaum remain unchanged, but the old familiar faces of even a year ago have nearly all disappeared. Men have come and gone from the station, and only the red dust, the tumble-down barn-like houses, the nondescript dummy and the general drowsiness inseparable from Belgaum still remain. I stalk about saying "And all but me departed," with entire verity. I seek for old landmarks and find them without difficulty, though slight changes have been wrought here and there. The race-course seems more carefully tended, and a new feature has been added to the Gymkhana maidan—added, I should say, without any great regard for the picturesque. Stables grace the sward now, for whose special use I have not yet discovered (the polo players probably). Golf links' appear in parts and I hear that the Belgaum ladies did, not long ago, exhibit their prowess in the game. Then on asking what were the two unsightly red-brick erections on the regimental parade-ground I was solemnly told that they stood as a memorial of the day when the fair Dianas of Belgaum competed for a shooting prize.

Now for a word regarding Belgaum's chief glory—its hounds. "A hunting we shall go" is a frequent cry here. The mild jackal is roused out of its lair and hunted to the death by the rank and beauty of the station. My sole acquaintance as yet with the hounds in question is hearing the animals howl dismally on occasion. If they were kept further from the haunts of man, I for one should be grateful.

Another new feature that has appeared since I began my slumber is the Belgaum Amateur Dramatic Society. Placards, posted on various prominent trees and gate-posts, informed the populace that an entertainment would be given by the said society on Wednesday, the 3rd June, at 9-30 p.m.

The pieces acted were "Sunshine," a comedy by F. W. Broughton, and Tom Taylor's Comedietta, in one act, "To Oblige Benson." The characters in the former were :—

Dr. Drury	Mr. W. R. Clifford.
Frank Ashley	Capt. G. A. P. Evans.
Will Milford	Mr. C. McC. Poulter.
Maud Ashley...................	Mrs. White.
Susan	Miss E. Yates.

Scene : Frank Ashley's Villa at Twickenham.

The piece did not present any strong features nor allow of much display of histrionic powers. The "Sunshine" had departed from Frank Ashley's eyes in earnest, he had lost his eye-sight in some previous time, before the era of the play, and had regained it just as the aforesaid era began. He had gone to Germany to be under a renowned oculist, and returned to England, having regained his sight just as the play begins. The curtain being raised a drawing-room scene is discovered. Mrs. Ashley is reposing, "sleeping soundly and snoring too," as the verdict of her house-maid Susan is, on a sofa, dressed in a most becoming tea-gown of vieux rose and white. A rather caddish-looking creature, Will Wilford comes in, mutters something about his "Darling Maud" and retires ; is followed by first the house-maid Susan—who by the way acted her part to perfection. A veritable London servant-girl, pert yet coy, Miss E. Yates deserves all credit for making the very most of a trivial part. I hope she will have better opportunities offered her in any future entertainments by the Belgaum amateurs—and then by the Family Doctor—Dr. Drury—Mr. Clifford. This gentleman seemed first favourite with the audience, judging by the applause with which he was greeted—and very well deserved applause it was. Mrs. Ashley, according to her Doctor, was in poor health, and had to be told very gradually of the return of her husband. The news of his eyesight having been restored was withheld from her for a time. Then came the husband himself, Frank Ashley (Capt. Evan), Mrs. Ashley having retired to recruit her strength before meeting her beloved. The husband is met by the Doctor, warned not to tell his wife that he could see—too much joy apparently being deemed deleterious to her health—and also told of the sudden and dangerous illness of an old and much-esteemed servant. Then Frank Ashley rushes off to his wife, and returns with her. The dialogue between Mr. and Mrs. Ashley was very good, natural, and graceful, both Capt. Evans and Mrs. White being perfectly at home in their parts. But I was forgetting one point ; while Frank Ashley is seeking his wife, Susan and Will Wilford—Mr. Poulter—who happens to be Mrs. Ashley's hide-away brother, accused of having made away with by Susan promising to arrange a meeting between the brother and sister. Very prettily pathetic was this scene on Susan's part. Poor Mr. Poulter was handicapped dreadfully. He had a miserable part all through. When Mr. and Mrs. Ashley appeared, revelling in past, present, and future joys, Susan appears with Will Wilford's note, (from the grocer she said it was), and Mrs. Ashley thinking her husband still blind makes no effort to hide the note from him. Again appears the Doctor and takes Mr. Ashley to see the old servant Farneery. Will Wilford enters, has an excited meeting with his sister, who does not appear a very devoted sister, at first, but who warms up towards the close of the meeting. Just as Wilford is about to depart—he is going to New Zealand—Mr. Ashley comes on the scene, his wife still judging him blind, lets her brother out before his eyes, and then goes calmly to the piano. She jumps up from playing a dreamy valse on her husband's approach, he manlike (I quite agree with George Eliot that, men, bulls, and turkey-cocks are naturally turbulent) flies into a great rage, accuses her of having clandestine meetings, receiving, billet-doux, &c. She waxes sternly indignant and warns him that unless he begs her pardon, in half-an-hour, for his cruel and unfounded suspicions she will leave his house for ever. When things are at this seemingly un-get-over-able pass in comes that panacea for all ills, Dr. Drury, and brings healing balm. Farneery has just departed this life, having confessed that he and not Will Wilford had embezzled Frank Ashley's money and thus Will Wilford is reinstated in public opinion. Frank Ashley discovers that he was Mrs. Ashley's visitor and correspondent and makes ample apologies for his wrongful accusations and the curtain falls on a united and happy family. The best had been made out of poor materials was my humbles opinion on the comedy. Misses White and Capt. Evans had the most difficult parts and did the best to make much of them. The band of the 1st Cheshire Regiment "discoursed sweet music," as the reporters say, during the interval, and then again the curtain rising, disclosed a drawing room scene for "To Oblige Benson," in which the characters were :—

Mr. Benson............	(A Barrister)......	Capt. G. A. P. Evans.
Mr. Trotler South-down	(His friend)	Lt.-Col. H. H. Kelly.
Mr. John Meredith...	(His pupil)	Mr. W.R. Clifford
Mrs. Benson	....	Miss Yates.
Mrs. Trotler South-down.	....	Mrs. White.

I laughed more heartily over this piece than I think I have ever done at any piece before, and forgot in most of my amusement to take mental notes of how the play went. All I know is the piece was one success from beginning to end.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills, up to the 3rd June, 1891 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1891-1892 ...	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April to 29th May 1891...	4,023,400
Balance to be remitted from 30th May 1891 to 31st March 1892..............................	11,976,600

FROM all accounts received, pigsticking in Behar this year has not proved as successful as usual, although the Chumparunites had a grand closing day at Pursah, when eight good boars were killed and not one of the party got spilt. On the 19th ultimo some seventeen sportsmen were invited to Dhuli by that hospitable old Marlburian, Mr. H. C. Spry, to try their luck after pig in the well-known Suckri grasses. The day, as far as the weather went, was most enjoyable, for on the previous evening a nor'wester, accompanied with rain, cooled the air considerably, but unfortunately the wily boars refused to make themselves decently conspicuous. The Nuckte grass was first tried, but though several sows appeared, only one of the sterner sex broke cover, and he was speedily accounted for." Then the Phoolhuttia grasses were beaten, but in spite of a line of twenty-two elephants and some five hundred beaters, it was found impossible to make the sounders break cover, the new green grass having grown too thick. At Mr. Jack Barclay's meet at Motipore, again only one boar was accounted for. Very poor sport was obtained by Mr. Thorp at Sickta, and Mr. Summers had a completely blank day at Coulpooreh, which generally supplies a generous quantity of the unclean beasts.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE ANTI-SEMITIC RIOTS IN CORFU.

LONDON, MAY 16.

IN reply to a question, Baron Henry de Worms stated that the information received by the Government on the subject of the anti-Semitic troubles in Corfu was similar to that published in the newspapers. Several attempts had been made to burn the Jewish quarter, but they had happily been unsuccessful. The British Minister at Athens had communicated with the Hellenic Government, and the Admiral in command of the Mediterranean squadron had been instructed to send a vessel to Corfu to assist the Consul in protecting the Jews. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had just received a despatch announcing that a Jew had been killed by the Greeks. The Hellenic Government had sent help to the Jews who were suffering from famine.

The debate on the Irish Land Bill was resumed, and Articles 18 and 19 were passed. The House then adjourned until Thursday next.

SUFFERERS FROM INFLUENZA.

The Prince of Wales has much improved in health. He is now only slightly indisposed, and his illness throughout has not given ground for alarm. Dr. Laking is in attendance, but no bulletins are issued. Inquirers are simply told that the Prince is going on well.

Mr. Gladstone is also much better, the fever having somewhat abated. A great many callers continue to make inquiries, among them Cardinal Manning and Prince Malcom Khan. Prince Christian also sent, and the Queen made an inquiry by special messenger in the evening. Mr. Gladstone sent verbal replies. Sir Andrew Clork visited Mr. Gladstone yesterday and remained for half an hour. On leaving he stated that the right hon. gentleman had passed a good night, and was going on most favourably. Mr. Gladstone was, in fact, doing so well that it was not necessary for Sir Andrew to make a second call.

Influenza continues to spread in Liverpool. Some of the professors of University College are among the latest victims. At a meeting of the Health Committee of the Corporation, the medical officer reported that 18 adults and three children had died from influenza. During the week lung diseases had caused 160 deaths, or nearly double the usual average. Seventy-seven deaths were those of persons over 60. In Liverpool Workhouse there are over 200 cases under treatment.

This town and neighbourhood, which suffered severely from the epidemic of last year, has again been visited heavily with the disease. Between Monday morning and Thursday noon over 100 men, or 3½ per cent. of the total staff at the railway works, have had to leave work, and in almost every house there are one or more patients. Two fatal cases are reported.

"HERESY" AT OXFORD.

It is reported that the Rev. E. S. Ffoulkes, vicar of St. Mary's, has followed the precedent set by himself on a former occasion, and delated the present Bampton Lecturer, the Rev. Charles Gore, to the Vice-Chancellor under a statute which gives this power to anyone when a preacher within the University or its precinct has propounded anything at variance with the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England. The statute prescribes that the preacher shall furnish the Vice-Chancellor with a copy of the sermon impugned which, when he has carefully weighed, he shall call upon six Doctors of Divinity (the Regius Professor being one, if he was present on the occasion) to assist him in judging of the discourse ; if he finds the sermon to be obnoxious to the charge brought, he is at his discretion to suspend him from preaching within the precincts of the University (as was done in the case of Dr. Pusey), or compel him to retract the obnoxious matter.

THE MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR IN WALES.

Regarding this affair a correspondent writes that after the operation the doctors paid a visit to the spot where Mrs. Duncan was found, and on their return they communicated with the police, who arrested the husband. He afterwards, it is reported, made a statement to the effect that he had battered his wife's head in with a stone. Search was made, and a stone covered with blood and hair, it is alleged, was found near where the woman had lain. Mrs. Duncan is in an unconscious state, and is not expected to recover. The husband was taken before the magistrate and remanded till to-day. He is a native of Washington, where, it is said, his family occupy a good position. He is about twenty-seven years of age, short and slight, with fair hair, and wears spectacles. He is well educated, and speaks English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish. He met his [illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A telegram from Lisbon reports that intelligence was received there that the draft agreement between Great Britain and Portugal in reference to East Africa had been signed. The news produced an excellent impression. All the documents will be presented to the Cortes.

Later.—A despatch from Lisbon announces that the Cabinet has tendered its resignation.

HAILSTORM IN LONDON.

A sudden change took place in the weather in London yesterday. The morning was clear and fine, but colder than on Thursday. Towards noon the temperature underwent a further fall, the sky became overcast, and some rain fell. At 1 o'clock a hailstorm, accompanied by some thunder and lightning, broke over the city. The hailstones were as large as marbles, but melted very rapidly.

WHITEHAVEN ELECTION PETITION.

The grounds upon which the petition against Sir James Bain, M. P. for Whitehaven, will be lodged are treating, issuing printed matter without imprint, and other offences against the Corrupt Practices Act. It is alleged that the offences complained of are discovered to be of such a character as to warrant the petition being lodged forthwith.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

DEATH OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SEVRES FACTORY.

M. Deck, the great ceramic artist and director of the Sevres Porcelain Factory, died yesterday afternoon, at half-past 3. Theodore Deck was born in 1823 at Guebwiller, and commenced work at the age of sixteen, in the establishment of Huguelin, a stove manufacturer, at Strasburg. At the age of twenty he drew a lucky number in the conscription, and travelled on foot through Germany. He subsequently went to Vienna, where he made some stoves for the Imperial palaces, but returned to France in 1847, and came to Paris, where he worked for Vogt. During the Revolution of 1848 he returned to Alsace, but soon came back to Paris and obtained a position as foreman to Mm. Dumas. Shortly afterwards he started on his own account, in the Rue du Faubourg St. Jacques.

It was at this period that he began his celebrated imitations of Persian pottery. His efforts were crowned with success, and with the aid of such artists as Reiber, Auker, Braquemond, and Ehrmann, he made a mark which will never be effaced in the annals of ceramics. M. Deck received the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honour after the Exhibition of 1878, and in 1887, on the departure of M. Lauth, he was appointed director of the Sevres Factory.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE CZAREWITCH.

St. Petersburg, May 15.—A thanksgiving service for the recent escape of the Czarewitch from the sword of an assassin took place yesterday morning at the Russian Church in the Rue Daru. After the Doxologia, Mass was celebrated. The right side of the church was occupied by the Russian officials and the Diplomatic Corps, and the rest of the little building was crowded. In the first rank were the Russian Ambassador, Baron de Mohrenheim, and King Milan of Servia. The latter, who wore civilian dress with the Cross and Grand Cordon of St. Andrew, was the first to kiss the crucifix presented to the faithful by the Archimandrite at the close of the service. Prince Louis Napoleon looked every inch a Prince in his Russian Dragoon uniform. Among those present were the Japanese and Siamese Ministers.

THE CHASE OF THE ITATA.

THE ESMERALDA WANTS TO FIGHT.

New York, May 15.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Mexico telegraphs that the Chilean gunboat Esmeralda anchored off Acapulco on Tuesday, when she purchased a few provisions and received advices respecting the chase of the steamer Itata by the United States cruiser Charleston. The crew of the Esmeralda expressed eagerness to fight the American vessel. The Government will not permit the Esmeralda to coal at any Mexican port.

A JILTED GIRL'S REVENGE.

Bremen, May 15.—Fraulein Zipper, a governess from Konigsberg, who has heretofore borne an excellent reputation, effected an entrance into the bedroom of Herr Seesen, a well-to-do engineer, yesterday morning and shot him dead, after vainly appealing to him to marry her. From the room of Herr Seesen she ran to the house of an architect named Passing and demanded to see his eldest daughter. "Are you Herr Seesen's intended bride?" she asked, and, upon being answered in the affirmative, fired two shots at the girl, exclaiming, "You will never make sport of me again." The bullets missed their mark, and the murderess placed the revolver to her own head to take her own life, but was overpowered before she could do more harm. Seesen, it is said, jilted the girl for a wealthier woman, after they had been engaged for two years.

JEW-BAITING IN THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Vienna, May 15.—The Trieste *Tagblate* publishes a number of letters from merchants of Corfu, corroborating the telegraphic reports about the anti-Semitic demonstration. The merchants denounce the police for their want of discipline, efficiency, and courage.

News from the Island of Zante states that the Jews are subjected to violence and robbery, and that the police are unable to check the rioters, as was done at the time of the assault on Easter Sunday.

LORD KINTORE'S JOURNEY ACROSS AUSTRALIA.

The remarkable journey of the Earl of Kintore, the Governor of South Australia, across the Australian continent, has been most successful and instructive. Lord Kintore started from Port Darwin, the most northern point of the colony of South Australia, and is expected to reach Adelaide next week.

THE NEW ORLEANS "COMMITTEE OF FIFTY."

New Orleans, May 15.—The Committee of Fifty, which has been considering the condition of affairs which led up to the lynching of Italians with a view to the suggestion of remedies, reported last night. The report recites the facts which are known concerning the affair, and then proceeds to recommend reforms that are deemed likely to cure the evils which are assigned as proximate or remote causes therefore. It recommends the regulation of immigration and the reform of the criminal laws themselves, besides a purification of the machinery for the administration of the later. The reorganisation of the existing Bar Association is urged, with the object of giving it full power to try and disbar any attorney whose evil practices render him unworthy of being an officer of the court. A radical remedy suggested is the entire prohibition of immigration, either by sea or land, of natives of Sicily or Lower Italy. The report closes as follows:—

"We have had a long experience with these peoples and it has been a sad one. They are undersirable as citizens, and there is no reason why they should be permitted to participate in the blessings of a civilisation which they are not only unable to appreciate but refused to understand or accept."

In the course of the report the Committee says that the first work it did was to obtain from the chief of police a report on the 94 assassinations by Italians of Sicilians in which the accused escaped for want of evidence. Then followed on the assassination of Mr. Hennessy. It is added that Signor Corte, the Italian Consul, promised to aid in the disbandment of the organised outlaws, but afterwards retracted.

A VIRGINIAN VENDETTA.

Hagar (Virginia), May 15.—A fatal shooting affray has occurred here between two families named Hall and Steele. The two families have long maintained a feud in which a large number of persons have been killed on both sides. The present trouble began in the office of a magistrate in Hagar, when the members of both families were engaged in a case proceeding in the courts. Knowing that they were to meet, both sides came fully armed. In the course of the proceedings Hall called one of the Steeles a liar, and the latter approached Hall to strike him. Before he could do so, however, the others interfered and a general quarrel ensued, and finally blows were struck on both sides. The magistrate ordered all the parties out of his office, and they went. Once outside every man drew his pistol and the firing began immediately. All scattered and took refuge behind trees and around corners, keeping up a running fire. Before Hiram Steele could get under cover he was shot dead, one bullet entering his stomach and another his head behind his left ear. His brother, Samuel Steele, was also shot and killed by one of the Hall party as he was trying to hide behind a tree. The Halls had been quicker in drawing their weapons, and hence, their success in killing two Steeles. They did not, however, escape, and Alonza Hall was fatally wounded and dropped in the middle of the street, where he was shot at by the Steeles and their sympathisers. Another brother was seriously wounded and may not recover, while several others were slightly injured. No arrests have been made, and without superior force the local police are afraid to make the attempt.

FATAL FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York, May 15—A fatal fire broke out in a four-storey tenement house in Third Avenue at 10-30 last night. Most of the tenants got out of the house before the fire had taken hold sufficiently to make escape difficult. A girl, aged sixteen, named Bridget Clark, who had safely reached the street, returned for her clothes. In her fright, caused by the dense smoke, she appears to have entered a closet and shut the door. She was afterwards found suffocated. The only other a window, and were so badly injured that it is hardly thought likely that they can recover.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I send you a printed list of the rules of the Y. M. C. A. in Bombay and of the altered rules the committee propose to adopt. At present any decent respectable man may become an associate, no matter what his religious views, or want of religious views may be. Also any man may be made a member who is a member of any Christian church. The mark of membership it is proposed should consist in "attending the communion at stated intervals," being "in full communion," as they call it. The committee now seek to have conferred upon them certain further powers. They ask the power of expelling any associate. This power is perfectly proper if exercised against a man of notoriously bad or immoral character. But when the power to expel is sought because the person's religious views do not tally with theirs, and because he has the courage to express openly that his religious views have changed, such intolerance is simply horrible. Again, this committee ask the power of degrading any member from the class of member to that of associate. The test of this degradation it is proposed should be, "that the member concerned has ceased to attend the communion."

I cannot conceive that any more dangerous power should be exercised by an irresponsible body of individuals. They themselves consider it a dangerous power for they propose that it should only be exercised by a four-fifths majority not of the member's mind, but of themselves. The intolerance lurking behind the proposed rule is somewhat awful to contemplate. It means the manufacture of hypocrite wholesale, and brings us back to the times of Elizabeth and Charles II., when no man dared to call his soul his own, but had meekly to bow before the views of those who had the power to imprison him for his opinions. You do not insert letters upon religious topics. But there is much more than religion in this proposed scheme. The Y. M. C. A. is a club of young men to all interests and purposes. It was built by public subscription of classes and creeds. The ground was given by Government or rather has been lent, and is resumable at a day's notice, upon certain distinct conditions. The Y. M. C. A., also have, lent by Government, ground adjoining the institute, upon which there are three first-class tennis courts. In the Athletic Club, attached to the Y. M. C. A., are some of the best tennis-players and cricket players in Bombay.

I appeal to you, and through you to the Government, to protest against this set of well-meaning but foolish people prostituting the Y. M. C. A. into an engine of intolerance, and boycott against all who have ceased to hold their religious views.

There is more in this proposed amendment of the constitution of the Y. M. C. A., than appears on the surface. The committee is composed of a majority of extreme dissenting ministers and their adherents. The Church of Scotland and the Church of England are but poorly represented. The extreme party see that the young men won't attend the prayer-meetings, but are partial to tennis, cricket, and football. They also muster well at the popular secular concerts given in the hall, at which the vocal and instrumental music is above the average. The committee see that the young men are being influenced by the new intellectual life of the century, and they hope by the threat of social disability, involved in the degradation from membership, to suppress liberty of thought and action, and make the clock of the Y. M. C. A. go backwards.

If their threats fail to stop progress, they make the young men powerless for good by stealing away their votes. Members only can vote and as such are able, by their presence at general meetings, to make their opinions felt. Associates are nerveless and powerless; they have no vote.

I see that the proposed amendment of the constitution requires for its confirmation a majority of four-fifths of the members present in general meeting, and subsequently a majority of four-fifths of the Trustees appointed under the Trust Rules. I should hope that there will be no difficulty in getting an indignant minority of more than one-fifth to veto it, and put these extreme ministers in their proper place.—Yours, &c.,

AN ASSOCIATE OF THE Y. M. C. A.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER riot, arising out of a temple dispute, is reported from Mirzapur.

IRRIGATION works in the North-West Provinces and Oudh show a slight surplus of revenue over working expenses and interest charges during the year 1889-90. It is noteworthy that the net revenue on productive and protective works in these provinces since 1830 shows a balance of some 69 lakhs over the interest charges. This is equivalent to about 8·5 per cent. of the total capital outlay.

DURING a thunderstorm recently, Mr. Durand, an engineer engaged on the Krishna Bridge works of the East Coast Railway, had a narrow escape. A flash of lightning struck and killed a Punjabi standing at his side, and Mr. Durand was himself stunned, being carried home unconscious. He recovered shortly afterwards.

THE Military Department of the Government of India is to be strengthened forthwith by the appointment of another Assistant Secretary, on a salary of Rs. 500 in addition to the pay of his rank. A paid attache, however, is not to be allowed.

SANCTION has been accorded by the Home authorities to the import of the machinery and plant necessary for the manufacture of steel shell at the Cossipore Government Foundry. Hitherto shell of this description has always been provided from England.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* is of opinion that the supposition that *young* locusts, found crawling about the Punjab, came from across the frontier, is untenable. The very large swarm of locusts which visited the Anarkalli end of Lahore on Sunday had only got as far as the Menagerie on Monday, and reached the jail on Wednesday. The invasion above referred to did less harm than might have been expected, chiefly owing to the locust's eclectic diet when he has a free choice. *Siris* trees were his favourite food; and these, with *Farash*, *Kikar*, *Amytias*, and a few others, mark the line of the invasion by their "thinness on the top," stopping short, however, of actual baldness. The ornamental trees in the Government Gardens mostly escaped.

COLONEL REYNOLDS, the new Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, arrived by the down mail on the morning of the 3rd. In honor of his arrival a salute of thirteen guns was fired by the Light Field Battery of Artillery on the 4th Regiment parade-ground. By his express desire, all other customary honors were dispensed with on the occasion.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the local Government which says, says a Rangoon paper, that the Chief Commissioner is constantly receiving complaints from India and elsewhere regarding gazetted officers who have failed to pay moneys alleged to be due by them, and ignore all applications for the discharge of their debts. The Government, the circular adds, does not tolerate indebtedness and insolvency on the part of clerks and other subordinates, and the Chief Commissioner will deal severely with any gazetted officer who brings the Government service into disrepute by refusing or neglecting to pay his just debts.

THE *Pioneer* says that the Beluchistan Agency was the post which Sir Oliver St. John chiefly desired, and it was his anxiety to get back there which has cost his life. Sir Oliver St. John was always fond of the adventurous in sport and travel, and adventures did not fail to come to him. Many people will still remember how he saved the life of his brother officer, Colonel H. A. Brownlow, when seized by a wounded tiger, by beating the animal about the head with the stock of his empty rifle. Another narrow escape he had was from the attack of a Ghazi in Afghanistan. For a man of more than thirty years' service, Sir Oliver St. John was young, both in body and mind. His figure was still slight and active, and his vigorous mind had long been altogether a safe man, but no one would deny his cleverness. We should not compare him as a political officer with an exceptional genius like Sir Robert Sandeman. He was a good political officer because he was an able man, but his powers would probably have shown themselves to equal advantage in other capacities. The death, however, of a man so far above the average, whose Eastern experience was so wide and varied, is a heavy public loss, while privately it will be lamented by many who will know themselves to have lost one of the pleasantest of companions and the warmest of friends.

CHOLERA has again made its appearance in the Murree hills. Two cases have appeared at camp Thobba among the men of the 2nd battalion 1st Manchester Regiment, who have only just returned from the Miranzai Expedition. The first case occurred the day after the arrival of the detachment at Thobba, when the whole of them were moved into a cholera camp. The second case declared itself on the following day. Neither case had up to date proved fatal; in fact, the first case was a mild one and was progressing favourably.

DR. GRAY, the Amir's doctor, was under orders, when the last news left Cabul, to start for Peshawar within a week. The latter portion of the period of his service in Afghanistan is said to have been marked by some unpleasantness, inasmuch as his devotion to the fine arts was not at all appreciated, as might have been expected in a semi-barbarous oriental country like Afghanistan, where it is held to inculcate idolatry among the faithful. He will, however, no doubt, receive presents and a gracious farewell on his departure, as is the Amir's politic custom towards his European employes.

CAPTAIN STREET, the Presidency Port Officer, says the *Madras Times*, intends, we hear, to devote a portion of the time at his disposal while on furlough to visiting some of the principal lighthouses, for the purpose of inspecting the buildings and apparatus in use; and the Secretary of State has been requested by the Madras Government to afford him every facility for so doing. The knowledge thus gained will, no doubt, be turned to good account by Captain Street on his return to this country.

THE Committee of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has circulated copies of letters from Sir John Edgar and Mr. Lambert, on the subject of the possible introduction into India of the system under which the certificates of "The Boiler Insurance and Steam Power Company, Ld.," are accepted as adequate, in place of the certificate of the Government Engineer.

AN account of a Russian expedition for the exploration of the Tian Shan oases of Central Asia, has just been published. The party claims to have discovered a mountain group, approximating 20,000 feet in height, hitherto unvisited and even unseen by any modern traveller.

DURING the past week Behar has been visited with several welcome nor'-westers, most of which have been accompanied witn rain, which in some parts gauged as much as a couple of inches. Captain Edwards has been keeping the Behar Light Horse well up to the mark. There were parades of the South Durbungah Troop on the 20th, 21st and 22nd, while the Mozufferpore Troop paraded on the 24th and 28th. On the latter day heavy rain spoilt the parade; and Captain Wilson was unfortunately prevented from appearing, owing to a severe attack of rheumatism.

A RECENT famine report from Wandiwash remarks that large numbers of cattle have been taken to the banks of the Palar river, in the Chingleput talook, and some to the Tindivanam talook, in South Arcot. The Collector has been ordered to consider and report on the advisability of throwing open portions of the forest reserves for pasture.

SINGARENI coal is now being largely used by the G. I. P. Railway, the Nizam's State Railway, the Southern Mahratta, the South Indian Railway, and the Madras Railway. It is spoken of as being of good quality, and is 50 per cent. cheaper than English coal.

THE trial of the first batch of the Shambazar rioters, who were put up before the Joint-magistrate of Alipore, was delayed for a considerable time, in consequence of there being no Bible in the court premises whereon to swear the European witnesses. We believe that an application for the loan of a Bible was made at one or two houses in the vicinity of the court-house, but without success; and that Superintendent Millard had eventually to send to his house to procure one.

MASHOBRA and the Mahasu ridges near Simla seem to be gradually falling into the hands of the maharajas and native princes, who now make it a rule to visit the station each year during the season. The whole of the houses, from the well-known "Gables" Hotel to M. Peliti's villa above Naldera, have now been engaged by the Maharaja of Putialla, the Rana of Dholepore, and their respective suites.

MR. WOLFE-MURRAY, Collector of Cuddapah, after careful inspection and inquiry in the Rayachoti taluk, reports that about twenty-seven villages situated in the centre and southern portion of the taluk are rather seriously affected. The area of the tract is about 290 square miles, with a population of some 40,000 people, of whom about 7,000 to 9,000 are said to be without employment. The poorer classes of people in these villages appear to be living on reduced rations, but they are unwilling to go to the railway works 20 or 25 miles away.

THE arrangements for the German Emperor's visit to England have been altered. According to the new plan, he will arrive in England on Monday, July 6, and proceed direct to Windsor Castle, where he is to remain on a visit to the Queen until Thursday, the 9th (the day after the Royal wedding). He then goes up to Buckingham Palace to stay until Wednesday, the 15th, when he will take his departure for Portsmouth, where he is to join his yacht. The Emperor proposes to cruise in home waters for about a fortnight, and he will very likely be at Goodwood on the cup day, and he is to be at Cowes during the R.Y.S. Regatta week; after which he will return to Germany. The suite, excepting only the Emperor's personal *entourage*, will return home on July 13, when the "sovereign" visit terminates. The Emperor is to pay a state visit to the City, in order that he may receive the freedom, and he is to be entertained at luncheon by the Corporation, as he has declined the civic invitation to a banquet.

THE Queen has altered the date of the marriage of Princess Louise of Schleswing-Holstein and Prince Aribert of Anhalt-Dessau, which is now to take place on Wednesday, July 8th, and the silver wedding of Prince and Princess Christian is to be celebrated at Windsor on the previous day, so that all the Royal guests will take their departure from the Castle on Thursday, the 9th. All the arrangements for the Royal wedding are in abeyance, as the Queen prohibits a semi-state ceremonial, and insists upon the affair being quite private.

THIS was how the identity of Captain Verney with Wilson was discovered. The police had had their attention called for some time to the goings-on of the Captain. Miss Baskett, in describing Wilson, had stated that he had a stiff leg. Discussing the case amongst themselves, a policeman suddenly said, "I wonder if Wilson was Captain Verney." This was deemed possible, and a number of photographs, with that of Captain Verney amongst them, were given to her. She at once pointed to that of the Captain as Wilson.

THERE has just been furnished by the War Office authorities, a return of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, serving, and discharged, but who are still alive, in possession of the Victoria Cross decoration. The return is compiled up to the 1st April. To the non-commissioned ranks, the Victoria Cross carries an annuity, while to the commissioned ranks it marks an officer out for one of the money rewards at the disposal of Her Majesty when opportunity occurs. The official return shows that only 173 of all ranks, the majority of whom have returned to civil life, are in possession of the Cross. The recipients include generals (holding substantive and honorary rank of lieutenant and major generals), 39; colonels including captains, 11; lieutenants, 8; quartermasters, 5; sergeant majors, 2; quartermaster-sergeants 2; color sergeants, 6; sergeants, 7; corporals, 3; lance-corporals, 5; privates 34. There also has to be included one clergyman, the Rev. J. W. Adams, late Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment.

THE *Levant Herald* announces that amongst those present by invitation at the ceremony of going to the mosque at Constantinople, and at the hand-kissing selamlik in the throne-room at sunrise, on the great annual feast of Bairam, were Mr. Quilliam, solicitor, of Liverpool, and his son, as His Imperial Majesty's own guests; and Mr. E. R. Russel and his son, Mr. Haslingden Russell, as the guests of Emin Bey, on the introduction of Woods Pasha. To Mr. Russell the Sultan sent his compliments by his Chamberlain. Mr. Quilliam and his son were received by His Majesty. The little boy was made a colonel of the army. The Sultan kissed him, gave him a horse and ordered his uniform to be at once prepared for him.

A PROJECTED marriage is announced between Lady Constance Campbell, youngest daughter of the Duke of Argyll, and Mr. Charles Emmott, the son of a wealthy Lancashire cotton-spinner, who is familiarly known in the Oldham district as "Bread-basket." This *sobriquet* has been attached to Mr. Emmott, senior—who, by the way, is a Quaker—ever since a strike, during which he is stated to have declared that the men would very soon resume work "when the 'bread-basket' was empty."

MR. GOSCHEN was a guest a few weeks ago at a City dinner. When his health was drunk, some one shouted, "Three cheers for Mr. Goschen;" on which another, who had lost by the reduction of interest on consols, cried out, "No, no, two three-quarter cheers."

THE engagement of Lord de la Warr's only surviving son, Lord Cantelupe, to Lord Brassey's second daughter, Miss Muriel Agnes Brassey, gives the greatest satisfaction in Sussex, where both Buckhurst and Normanhurst lie. Lord Cantelupe came of age last year, but his *fiancée* was only nineteen in April. The marriage will, in all probability, take place during the season.

LETTERS from Madeira give an encouraging account of the voyage of the Grantully Castle so far. The journey across the Bay was very rough, and even the invincible Lord Randolph was on his "beam ends," as well as the majority of his fellow-passengers.

BY an invention chronicled in the New York *Commercial Bulletin* a revolution in cotton ginning is predicted. The inventor is a Mr. Brosius, of Atlanta. The new process is said to turn out an unbroken and silky staple from upland cotton, rivalling that from the Sea Islands, and worth from 1c. to 2c. a pound more than that treated in the ordinary way. Not only is the breaking of the fibre prevented, but the seed is thoroughly stripped, which, it is claimed, will reduce the cost of getting out the oil.

ON Friday night, the 8th ult., London was very gay. Mrs. Rogers, in Great Stanhope Street, entertained the Duke of Clarence and the smartest of the smart. The reception-rooms were garlanded with wreaths of ivy, and great balls of various coloured roses were hung on the staircase. Mrs. Leslie Melville took the empty house, 10 Belgrave Square, which will be much patronised this season. The wealth of flowers was marvellous, and, if anything, rather overdone. It was quite a *bal blanc*, so did not attract as many dancing men as Mrs. Rogers' and Mrs. Armstrong Roberts'. The last-named had, perhaps, the largest proportion of men, and everything was most beautifully done, the supper arrangements being quite excellent. The Marchesa de Santurce looked very handsome, all in white, with some lovely pearls, and absolutely covered in diamonds. Lady Tichborne was in black and gold, and wore some fine diamonds and sapphires. Mrs. Pocklington, in bright yellow satin, Miss Streatfield and a grand-daughter of Mrs. Sartoris, with the hereditary beauty of the Kembles, were only a few of the many pretty faces to be seen.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT BART., AT UDWADA.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART., always a most devout and pious Zoroastrian of the orthodox type, has by his generous contributions built many places of worship, towers of silence, dispensaries, tanks, schools, wells, &c. Among these he has aided two more places of a religious character both at Udwada, a town about midway between Bombay and Surat. Here lies the most sacred fire originally sanctified about twelve hundred years ago, and preserved alive with the most scrupulous care by priests and laymen alike. It is held in sacred and religious estimation by the Zoroastrians of Western India, and in two months of the year which are devoted to the element of fire, the temple at Udwada is visited by hundreds of Parsees and various sums of money are distributed to the poor, the lame and the halt, and also to priests, women, and children. Sir Dinshaw every year spends a large amount of money at Udwada. The fire-temple there built in ancient times, and enlarged and almost re-built by Messrs. Dadabhoy and Muncherji Pestonjee Wadia upwards of sixty years ago, is now found to be not commodious enough for the growing population of Udwada and the adjacent towns and villages, and the ever-increasing visits of Parsees of Bombay, and with the view of meeting these demands, Sir Dinshaw has added a wing to the building at a cost of Rs. 35,000, including the cost of land about 7,000 square yards, in which building will be placed certain accessories necessary for the due performance of religious ceremonies. The additional building is constructed in memory of his eldest deceased son, Mr. Kavasjee. The day selected for consecrating the building was the 20th day of the Parsee month, corresponding to the 3rd June, a day held religiously sacred, when hundreds of Parsees from Bombay, Surat, Broach, Nowsari, Damaun, Billimora, Sanjan, &c., gathered together to witness the imposing ceremony. Early in the morning several high-priests said prayers and performed the "Jasun" ceremony, presenting a most interesting spectacle. Mr. Purvezjee of Kalbadevi, of the "Eos" Photographic Depot, was permitted to take a view of the assembly, and it is said the likeness is a striking picture of the religious congregation. It will prove an instructive representation to the Parsees, as well as to members of other nationalities.

In connection with Sir Dinshaw's visit to Udwada, a memorial to perpetuate the name of his deceased wife, Lady Sakarbai, in the shape of a "*sugdi*"—a building attached to the Tower of Silence—was established on the 2nd inst, when it was consecrated and named after the late lady.

The whole day, the 3rd inst., was observed as a gala day, the town being decorated with flags and banners, and various native bands and tom-toms kept the unusual collection of people in a lively humour. Amongst those present were Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart., Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Sorabjee Cowasjee Manekjee (of Damaun), Dorabjee Bhikajee Bhurda, Ardesir Dossbhoy Munshi, Nusserwanjee Byramjee (Secretary to the Parsee Punchayet), Khan Saheb Shapurjee Dadabhoy (of Bulsar), Bhikajee Merwanjee (of Khergam), Hormusjee Gandabhoy Pardiwala, Pallunjee Framjee Mehta, Cursetjee Jamsetjee Batliboi, Bamanjee Pallunjee Nicholson, Ruttonjee M. Rutnagur, Muncherjee Hoshungjee Jagosh, &c. A long paper was read aloud on behalf of Sir Dinshaw, making over the said two public buildings for the benefit of the inhabitants of Udwada and those of adjacent towns and villages. It was also announced that the worthy Parsee Baronet had made over the sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Trustees of the Parsee Charitable Funds, Bombay, the interest accruing therefrom being stipulated to be devoted for the maintenance in repair of the two buildings, and of the services of a proper staff of priests and servants for the regular performance of the duties pertaining to them, such as keeping the fire always alight near the Tower of Silence in the new "*sugdi*."

Mr. Sorabjee Manekjee Damaunwala, a wealthy land-holder, then presented to Sir Dinshaw an address of congratulation on his own behalf, and another signed by about six hundred persons, on behalf of the residents of Udwada, for which Mr. Sorabjee received the cheers of the assembly. Several shawls were also presented to Sir Dinshaw for his present acts of religious charities. In return he presented shawls to Dustoor Khurshedjee Muncherjee and another Dustoor, and to the building contractors, Messrs. Bejonjee Motabhoy and Shapurjee Rustamjee Baria, and dresses to the workmen employed under them.

Mr. Nusservanjee Byramjee then read a resolution passed among the friends and admirers of Sir Dinshaw that a fund had been raised for the purpose of placing a life-size portrait, in oil of the Baronet in the hall of the fire-temple as a fitting tribute of respect for his unstinted charities, particularly those relating to of Sir Dinshaw's religious tendencies, and added that in their future prayers over the departed souls of renowned Parsees, the name of Lady Sakarbai should be repeated along with those already in force, as a mark of respect to the deceased lady. This announcement was received with feelings of satisfaction, as this was the first instance of a Parsee lady's name being associated in sacred prayers. For all these manifestations of good-will and affectionate regard for Sir Dinshaw and his family, he most cordially thanked Mr. Sorabjee Manekjee and those who had taken the trouble to be present there, adding that he had done nothing beyond what he thought to be his sacred duty, and concluding with a promise to send a portrait of Mr. Sorabjee's father, the late Sett Manekjee Cowasjee Damaunwala, a personal and esteemed friend of his, to be placed in a prominent room of the fire-temple. The whole assembly then separated, much interested and pleased with the proceedings of the day, which will be remembered in Udwada with feelings of gratitude to the generous donor of the gifts of the two religious buildings.

THE SANITATION OF POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—For the past fifteen years I have had occasion to divide my stay between Bombay and Poona, during which period I have noticed—and even a blind man could not have failed to notice—that while the sanitation of the City of Bombay has been immensely improved that of the City of Poona has not been only stationary, but has been greatly impaired. I do not wish to enter into the details of the underground drainage scheme, or the surface drainage scheme, or any other scheme in particular; but I only wish to mention the fact that the sanitary condition of the Poona of 1891 is not the sanitary condition of the Poona of 1881. Poona becomes much more uninhabitable during the first two months of the rainy season now-a-days than it used to be some years ago; and among others, I am very reluctant to leave Bombay and go to Poona at that time. I would rather go to Ahmednugger or Satara instead.

What the defects are, and which reforms are necessary is not for me to say. It is the business of the Health Officer and the Poona Municipal Committee to find that out, and I leave it to them. I have earnestly hoped that the "deliberations, discussion, and delay" of Poona would certainly come to an end in this Nineteenth Century—for there is only a decade of it left to us—and that "prompt action, energetic administration, and speedy execution of important public works" would always characterise the proceedings of the Municipality of Poona worthy of the name of the second City in the Presidency.

Some years ago Mr. Arthur Craword's Sanitary Committee recommended, and I suppose the Bombay Government approved of, employing a competent man to help in the sanitary works of Poona, and the services of a local graduate of the Bombay University were placed at the disposal of the Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 500.

The Bombay Government in their Resolution of the 11th May, 1891, repeat a similar suggestion to the Municipality. The Resolution in its 6th para. says:—"The inadequacy of the existing superior staff of the Municipality is not a matter on which any reasonable doubt can exist and it is in part to this inadequacy and the consequent lack of efficient supervision, vigorous control, and strict enforcement of the law, the Municipal rules, and the orders, given by the Municipality that is attributable to the defective sanitation of the city. The need for the employment of a superior class of Health Officer, on a salary, which would attract and retain the services of a thoroughly competent and efficient person, has been impressed on the Municipality, but to little purpose. The pay attached to the post still continues too small to secure a Health Officer of the calibre wanted, and the consequence is that changes in the office are frequent, and the average duration of the service of the incumbents is about two years."

Happily the attitude which the Bombay Government have assumed in this matter during the last year has at last helped the Poona Municipality to look out for a competent man, and it is only last month that they have secured the service of a new Health Officer, who is a graduate of the Edinburgh University; who has some experience of sanitation in England, having been employed there for sometime after graduation, and whose papers testify to his high qualifications. It now only remains to be seen what steps the Poona Municipality takes "to retain the services of a thoroughly competent and efficient person"; to make the oft-repeated resignations and new elections a thing of the past; and to extend the traditional average duration of the Health Officer to a term sufficiently long to allow a man not only to *begin* but to *complete* some reform—Yours, &c.,

HEALTH.

CROP REPORTS.

THE LINSEED CROP IN BERAR.

THE final report on the crop for the season 1890-91 is as follows:—As compared with 1889-90, there was an increase in the area under cultivation in every district in the province, the total area being 321,761 acres, or 29·1 per cent. more than in the previous year.

But compared with the "normal area" for (1885-86 to 1889-90 inclusive) there was a falling off of 54,068 acres, or 14·3 per cent. This was accompanied by a decrease in the cultivation of wheat; but, as stated in the report on that staple, this shrinkage in the production of rabi crops was not due to less land being under cultivation, but to substitution of other crops, especially cotton.

The district estimates of the outturn in annas vary from 13 annas in Basim, to 8 annas in Akola, and the reports of damage from late rains and hail are pretty general.

The estimates in maunds per acre are as follow:—

	Maunds.	Seers.
Amraoti	2	13
Akola	2	4
Ellichpur	2	16
Buldana	1	32
Wun	1	29
Basim	1	33

which yield an average for the province of 2 maunds 1 seer per acre, or 13 seers more than the average outturn for the previous five years, as ascertained from the crop experiments in selected areas.

The total outturn as estimated by Deputy Commissioners is 651,738 maunds, or 13,313 maunds more than the crop of last year as stated in the Revenue reports.

Taking the average for the past five years as obtained for each district from the crop experiments, as the figure for the outturn per acre, and multiplying by this the area under linseed in the year under report, the outturn would be 594,213 maunds.

The average outturn for the past five years was 639,553 maunds, according to the Revenue reports; so that calculating on the basis of the experiments in selected areas, there is a falling-off of 45,340 maunds, but according to district estimates, the crop is an average one.

THE LINSEED CROP IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The final report on the crop for the season 1891 is as follows:—The frequent storms of hail and rain which occurred during February and March have rendered the linseed harvest much less favourable than was at one time anticipated. The total area under linseed is returned as 891,477 acres against an average during the previous five years of 922,799 acres. There is a notable decrease in the area under this crop in the important linseed-growing districts of Nagpur and Wardha, which is ascribed to poor harvests in the past. The gross outturn as calculated from the anna-estimates of outturn furnished by district officers, amounts to 53,711 tons against an average for the last five years of 63,427 tons.

Details are given in the annexed table of the area and outturn in each district of the provinces compared with the normal.

The price of linseed ranges generally lower than at the corresponding period of last year.

THE WHEAT CROP IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The final report on the crop for the season 1891 is as follows:—Since the report of last March, a considerable amount of damage has been caused by hail and rain, and the outturn is not so good as that then anticipated. The total area under wheat during the season is returned as 4,294,308 acres, but survey operations are in progress over a large portion of the provinces, and for tracts affected by them only estimates of areas are available.

The normal area under wheat, calculated on the area returns of the past five years, is 4,264,437 acres, so that the present season shows an excess of 29,871 acres, or of 1·7 per cent.

The district estimates of outturn lie generally between 10 and 12 annas, and the gross outturn, calculated by applying the anna estimates to the accepted 16-anna outturn standards, amounts to 909,757 tons. The normal outturn taken as the average of the last five years is 924,965 tons. But if the normal outturn be calculated by applying to the areas of this season the accepted 16-anna outturn-standards, it amounts to 1,313,891 tons.

This discrepancy is due to the fact that the anna estimates invariably understate the outturns, since 16-anna is generally held to represent a crop considerably better than an average. The first method of calculation gives, therefore, the most reliable basis for comparison. The normal area and outturn in the appended table.

Prices are considerably higher than they were last year, owing to unusual briskness in the export trade. The excess ranges in different parts of the provinces from 4 to 7 annas a maund.

THE WHEAT CROP IN BERAR.

The final report on the crop for the season 1890-91 is as follows:—The total area under wheat was 817,247 acres against 830,027 acres in 1889-90; the average area for the five years 1885-86 to 1889-90, inclusive, being 913,484 acres. Thus there was a decrease of 12,780 acres (or 1·5 per cent.) as compared with the previous year, and of 96,235 acres (or 10·5 per cent.) as compared with the "normal area." This decrease is to be attributed to rotation of crops and to an increase in the cultivation. According to the final forecast, the area under cotton in 1890-91 exceeded the average of the previous five years by 416,248 acres of cotton, which yields a quicker return than other kinds of produce, and was this year favoured by the early break of the monsoon.

The year was not, on the whole, a favourable one, a good deal of damage having been caused by late rains and hail. The district reports show that blight was present in the Ellichpur, Melghat and Pusad taluks, and in portions of every taluk of the Wun District, but the great wheat-growing tracts—in the Amraoti, Akola and Buldana districts—appear to have escaped disease altogether.

The district estimates of outturn per acre are as follow:—

	Maunds.	Seers.
Amraoti	4	7
Akola	3	18
Ellichpur	4	17
Buldana	2	3
Wun	3	28
Basim	2	3

the average for the whole province being 2 maunds 37 seers, or 32 seers less than the average for the previous five years as obtained by the measurement of crops on selected areas.

According to the estimates made by Deputy Commissioners, the total production of wheat of the province for the year under report amounted to 2,399,594 maunds; but taking the average of the previous five years (as ascertained from crop experiments) as the basis of the calculation, the outturn of the area under this staple would be 2,886,805 maunds, whereas the average of the years 1885-86 to 1889-90, inclusive, as given in the Revenue reports, was 3,431,795 maunds, so that the yield this year was 544,990 maunds, or 15·9 per cent. below the average. This average, however, is scarcely a fair guide, since the production in one of the five years for which it is computed (1887-88) was abnormally large, and if the figures for that year be excluded, the average outturn is 3,154,310 maunds, compared with which this year's crop shows a falling-off of 9·6 per cent.

Wheat is threshed in the month of April. The average price of wheat in Berar was in that month Rs. 2-8 per maund. At that rate the crop, as estimated by Deputy Commissioners, was worth on the ground Rs. 59,98,985; but calculating the outturn on the average yield per acre obtained from the crop measurements for the past five years, it was worth Rs. 72,17,012.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 5th June, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah.	29·74^5
Temperature of the Air	87·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·9
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	73^4
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	92·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	83·0
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	292

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

THE LOCUST AND HIS NATURAL ENEMIES.

AT a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal on Wednesday night in the Society's house in Park Street, Mr. E. C. Cotes exhibited two insect enemies of the Punjab locust, also a magic lantern slide illustrative of what may, perhaps, be a contagious disease of the same insect. The last few weeks have brought alarming accounts of the prevalence of locusts both in Northern India and in Africa, so that the appearance of insect enemies and disease among them is of some importance, it being known that the increase of locusts to a great extent depends upon the presence or absence of parasites and disease.

The first insect exhibited was a parasitic fly not unlike a small house fly, which has been reared in large numbers from locust eggs sent to the Indian Museum last March by the district officers of Peshawar and Rawalpindi. Only a portion of these eggs produced locusts, the remainder yielding the parasitic flies, which were no doubt nourished at the expense of the locust eggs. These parasitic flies, appeared in such numbers that they quite blackened the sides of the rearing cages. They have been identified as a hitherto unknown species closely allied to *Anthomyia Angustifrous*, which is an important parasite of the Rocky Mountain locust of America. The precise life-history of the Indian species is not yet known, but it is probably similar to that of its American relation, which, according to Dr. Riley, the United States Entomologist, deposits its own minute eggs in the ground close to where the locust has previously laid its eggs; minute maggots rapidly hatch out from the fly's eggs, and bore their way into the egg mass of the locust where they feed upon the contents of the locust's eggs, and finally transform into little brown pupæ, from which the flies emerge ready to lay more eggs, and thus repeat the cycle of their existence.

The second insect is one that had recently been sent from Peshawar by Mr. Merk, the Deputy Commissioner, who wrote that it had appeared in vast numbers in his district where it was feeding voraciously upon the young wingless locusts. This insect is known to entomologists as 'Calosoma orientale,' and belongs to a group of carnivorous beetles which feed upon other insects throughout the whole of their existence, and which are consequently likely to prove of considerable use in destroying the locusts.

The magic lantern slide illustrative of what may, perhaps, be a locust disease, comprised drawings made under a microscope magnifying 230 diameters, of blood taken respectively from healthy and dead locusts which have been lately reared in the Indian Museum. These locusts, after hatching out from the eggs and living for some time in apparent health, began to sicken and die off in the most unaccountable manner, and the microscope shows that the blood of those that have died as simply swarming with minute corpuscles, which are not present in similar blood taken from healthy individuals. The corpuscles have much resemblance to the ones that characterise the disease known as 'pebrine,' which is often excessively destructive to silkworms. But further investigation will be necessary to ascertain whether the corpuscles, found in the locust's blood characterise a contagious disease, or whether the locusts have been dying from some other cause, in which case the corpuscles might perhaps be accounted for by *post mortem* changes that have occurred in the blood.

Upon the whole, it may be concluded that the appearance both of parasitic insects, and also of what seems likely to prove to be specific disease amongst the locusts, is a hopeful sign for next year, as it points to an approaching end of the locust plague. But at the same time it must not be forgotten that the rainy weather breeding season is now coming on, when every effort ought to be made to destroy the young locusts which may shortly be expected to appear in Rajputana, the Punjab, and possibly also in some parts of the Western districts of the N.-W. Provinces, for the number of winged locusts now flying about the North-West is so vast that, if anything should go wrong with their natural enemies and diseases, terrible damage would certainly result to the crops, unless the most energetic measures are taken by the people to destroy what they can for themselves; it having been abundantly shown by what was done last year in some of the districts of the Punjab, that when the locusts are in their early wingless condition, they can be effectively stamped out, wherever they appear, provided well organised and sustained warfare is waged against them by the cultivators.—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd June 1891, compared with the statement of the 26th May:—

	May 26.			June 2.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,15,95,595	13	1	2,09,93,293	10	5
Other Deposits, &c.	6,80,76,188		9	7,21,00,643	13	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,86,632		3	3,77,950	9	7
Sundries	27,68,583	8	4	27,68,722	9	11
Rs.	11,75,26,999	6	8	12,09,30,610	11	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,14,12,074	0	0	1,17,59,393	0	0
Other authorized Invtmts.	76,11,635	4	0	76,11,117	12	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	84,58,495	13	5	79,94,384	4	0
Credits on do.	65,37,455	10	1	71,39,855	13	7
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,58,11,635	5	8	2,51,64,365	0	8
Balances with other Banks	5,86,134	8	3	7,64,121	7	9
Bullion	10,39,041	10	8	10,38,038	0	8
Dead Stock	12,22,998	1	7	12,22,466	1	1
Stamps	11,943	9	3	11,569	4	4
Sundries	16,60,406	14	11	17,62,391	11	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	3,10,33,900	4	8	3,22,24,622	4	11
Do. at Branches	2,21,41,978	4	2	2,42,38,305	15	4
Rs.	11,75,26,999	6	8	12,09,30,610	11	4

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 2nd June, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	13,30,648	Dec.
Do. at Branches	7,23,315	Inc.
Other Deposits	10,21,456	do.
Post Bills	8,681	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,46,802	Inc.
Loans	4,64,132	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	6,02,400	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	6,47,270	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	11,90,722	Inc.
Do. at Branches	20,96,3.8	do.

A TRAIN BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

DETAILS have been made public in New York with regard to an attempt to wreck the Pacific express train on the West Shore Railway, on Monday, the 11th ultimo. A Dalziel's telegram says that the train consisted of eight sleeping carriages, besides luggage vans and ordinary coaches. On Monday night the safe of the express car contained £3,000. On ordinary occasions the train leaves Jersey City at half-past eight, but on Monday, owing to some hitch in the arrangements, it did not leave until 9-15, and was consequently preceded by a local train to Haverstraw, which left a quarter of an hour before. The Haverstraw train, which consisted of only a few carriages had reached an embankment five miles from Weekawken, when there occurred a series of terrific explosions. The engine was completely shattered, the driver being flung against the top of his cab, while two carriages were thrown from the line, and all the windows of the remaining cars were smashed. The explosion took place upon the edge of a cliff 24ft. high, where only 4ft. separated the rails from the edge of the embankment. The line was torn up and the traffic stopped. The guard of the local train, knowing that the express was but a short distance behind, ran back and gave warning and thus prevented a more serious disaster. The police found a cigar-box filled with dynamite and with a fuse attached, hidden in the hollow of a tree close to the scene of the disaster. Several wires were also found, and there is no doubt that a similar box had been placed upon the sleepers. A cigar-box similar to the one found in the tree, was discovered with wires attached, a short distance from the spot where the explosion took place, showing plainly the means by which the outrage had been committed. The exploded dynamite splintered the sleepers and tore a great hole in the ground under the line.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. MANCERON, a well known French mechanician, has invented an electric lamp for exploring the interior of projectiles, such as shells, and also of cannon. It consists of a telescopic tube having a mirror inclined to the axis at an angle of 45deg. so as to reflect the appearance of an object at right angles to the tube right up the axis of the telescope to the eye. Under the mirror is a small incandescent lamp which, when the telescope is inserted in the cannon or shell, illuminates a part of the internal wall. This part is reflected by the mirror and seen by the eye when applied to the telescope. In the case of a shell or a cannon there is no need of an eye-piece to the tube, as the naked eye is sufficient to note the details of its internal surface. This little device is useful in many other ways, since it permits the eye to examine other dark and inaccessible interiors. The apparatus, including a small hand dynamo for generating the electric current, is constructed by M. Ducretet, 75, Rue Claude-Bernard, Paris.

MM. Renaud and Hersent have made a number of soundings in the Channel to discover the geological nature of the bottom between Cape Gris-Nez and Folkestone, and the thickness of the layer of sand and mud which covers the bedrock. In parts of the bed where this covering of sand was thin they used a sounding rod of iron having a tube at the lower end to enclose a specimen of the bottom. Where the sand was thicker they supported the rod vertically by a tripod lowered to the bottom and drove it into the sand. A third apparatus consisted of a tube into which water was pumped so as to displace the sand and mud of the bottom. Over 3,000 observations were made and the submarine relief of the Pas de Calais has been ascertained. Their map as given in the *Comptes Rendus* shows the continuation of the Jurassic rocks of Boulogne, the rise of the Portland beds, which have originated the banks of Varne and Colbert, and the termination of the Wealden and green sand beds of Kent. The currents of the Channel have also been the subject of investigation, and it was found that they are the same at the bottom as they are at the surface.

The old Greeks had a notion that certain parts of the fig were good for digestion, and their observation is borne out by recent investigations. In 1880 M. Bouchut pointed out that the fruit and branches of the fig-tree contained a fermentive juice which digested albuminoid substances. Quite recently, Dr. Mussi has isolated the digestive principle, which he calls "oradina" after 'krade,' the digestive part of the fig. The juice, when filtered and evaporated, and then treated with alcohol, yields a white precipitate, which, on being dried, becomes yellow. Treated with water it swells, and the insoluble residue, when dissolved in acid or alkali, digests, moist fibrin. It differs from pepsine by preserving its digettive, properties in alkaline liquids, and from papaine in its action not being destroyed by hydrochloric acid. In a neutral liquid it has no digestive power over starch.

An imitation wine is made from figs in France and Algeria, by steeping the figs in warm water and fermenting the liquor obtained. When mingled with a little wine it is difficult to tell it from genuine wine: but M. P. Carles has found that by evaporating it, a residue is left containing a considerable quantity of mannite. As this substance is only an exceptional ingredient in wines, and is never present in anything like the same quantity, it therefore, becomes a test of grape and fig wine.

The action of different oils on metals has been the subject of experiments in America lasting over twelve months. The metals were thoroughly cleaned in ether and then dried. After being weighed they were put in closed vessels filled with oil which was kept for a year at a temperature of 80deg. Fahr. in summer, and 50deg. Fahr. in winter. With regard to iron it was found that seal oil attacked it less, and tallow more than the others. Bronze was much corroded by linseed oil, slightly by olive oil, and not at all by colza oil. For lead the safest lubricant was olive oil, and the worst whale oil. Lard and sperm oil were about as bad for it as whale oil. For zinc, lard was the best, and sperm oil the worst; but mineral oils seemed to have little effect on it. Copper, too, was but feebly attacked by the mineral oils, and while sperm had very little influence on it, tallow had a great deal. For the lubrication of the bearings of heavy machines the experimenters recommend a mixture of colza or sperm oil with a mineral oil, these having little action on bronze or cast iron. Tallow should be avoided as much as possible.

A new attraction to the Louvre is the model of the apadana, or throne room, attached to the palace of Artaxerxes Menemon, King of Persia, and son of Darius II. It has been executed by M. Dieulafoy, who, with his wife, has explored the ruins of the apadana at Susa. The building, with its gardens, covered some sixteen acres, and was independent of the citadel, harem, and dwelling house of the monarch. It served as a judgment hall and reception room, and for those prolonged banquets to which the ancient kings of Persia were addicted. It was a handsome structure in the Achemenidean style, the walls of brick, with rows of columns supporting a roof of cedar.

The outer columns are fluted with triple capitals, one above the other: first the lotus, next the Ionic volute, and above it the bull's head, on which rests the architrave, which is plated with a frieze of enamelled lions and archers. The inner columns have only the bull capital. They are all of grey marble from Habardip; and the cedar is from Lebanon. The temple itself covered 9,000 square metres, and area nearly equal to one of the great courts of the Louvre. It stood on an artificial terrace, 60 feet above the level of the ground. It was in a prior building on the same site that King Ahasuerus commanded Vashti, his queen, to attend him at the feast.

Mr. A. W. Clayden's beautiful meteorological photographs of clouds and the aspects of the sky are taken by reflecting the object in a mirror of black glass, which is placed in front of the object glass of the camera.

The late M. Cahours, a wealthy member of the Academie des Sciences, has bequeathed 100,000fr. to that body, in order that it may apply the annual interest to smoothing the path of poor and deserving youths who aspire to lead a scientific life. This is a new departure for the Academy, as their "prizes" are simply rewards for work done by any competitor. As soon as the aided youths become self-supporting, the help of M. Cahours is to cease.

According to the experiments of Dr. Luderitz coffee acts as a germicide. The infusions he employed for the purpose were made from five to thirty grains of the roasted bean in ten cubic centimetres of water. According to the strength of the infusion was the promptitude of its action. The bacilli of cholera, of anthrax, and of typhus were killed by it in a few hours. Dr. Luderitz thinks the effect is due, not to the caffeine, but the products of roasting the coffee.

It was Clerk Maxwell, the great mathematical electrician, who first showed that the luminiferous ether is the vehicle of electrical disturbances, as of light, and that the ratio of the electrostatic and electromagnetic units of electricity, universally termed *v.*, must be equal to the velocity of light, since that ratio stands for a disturbance in the ether. A recent measurement of *v.* by M. Pellat, a French experimenter, gives its value as a velocity of 300,900 kilometres a second, thus confirming Maxwell's theory. The velocity of light, as carefully measured by Cornu, is 300,300 kilometres a second. The difference is such as may be accounted for by errors of observation and imperfection in the apparatus. The value *v.* has been measured several times before, but the results have never agreed so closely with the known velocity of light as this one does.

Palladium is now used instead of platinum to electroplate the balance and other movements of watches. About four milligrammes (1-17th grain) are sufficient for an ordinary watch. According to M. Pillet, a good electrolytic bath for the purpose consists of 10 grammes of chloride of palladium, 100 grammes of phosphate of ammonia, 500 grammes of phosphate of soda, and five grammes of boracic acid, dissolved in two litres of water. The palladium reduced from this bath by the electric current will adhere on all metals except zinc.

Dr. Mixter, of the General Hospital of Massachusetts, has devised an apparatus for removing strips of the outer skin or epidermis with little effusion of blood, and without injuring the under skin. It was tried successfully in a recent operation. Strips of healthy skin six inches long by one inch wide were removed from the leg of the patient and transplanted on the breast to replace that lost by the operation. Antiseptics were used, and in six minutes the operation was completed. The growth of new skin was quite satisfactory.

NOTICES.

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I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
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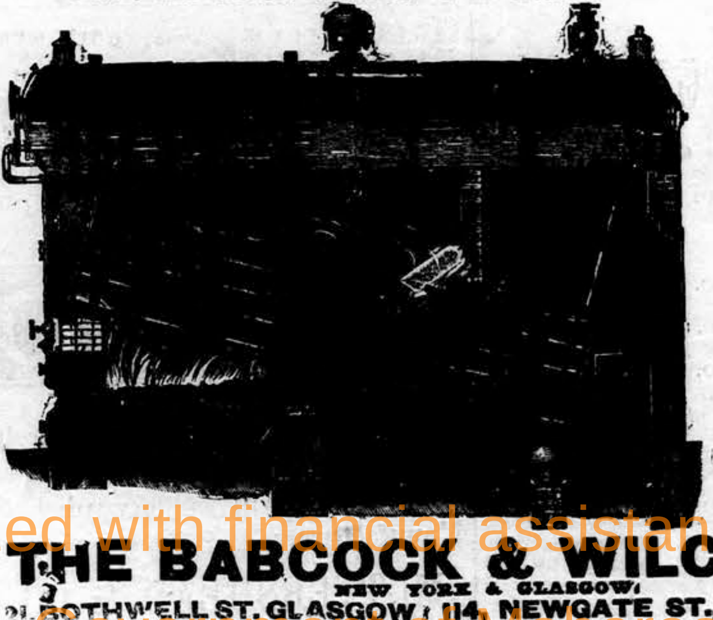

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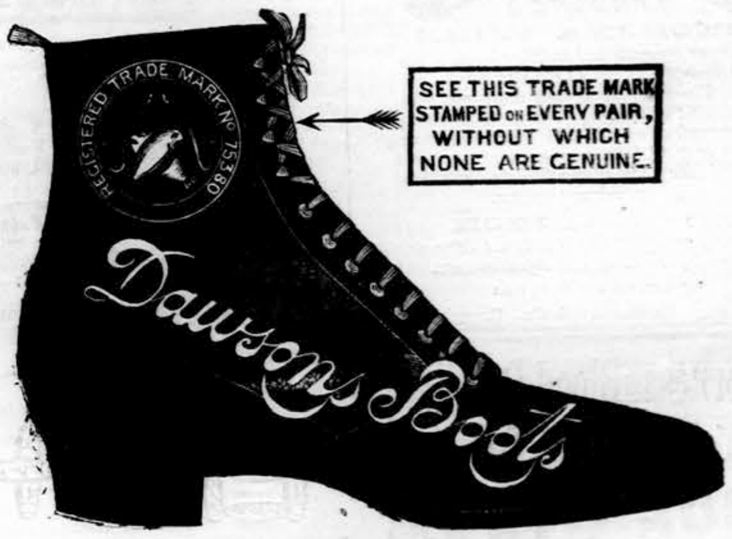

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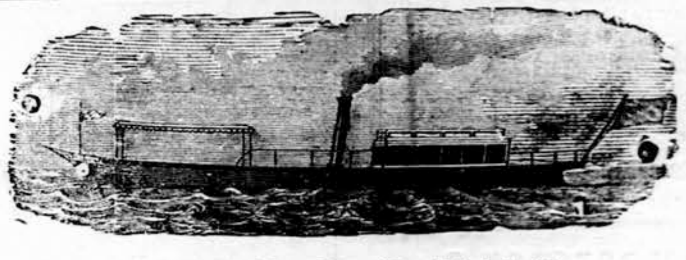

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« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or ne eflect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — See THE LANCET, July 27 th, 1872.

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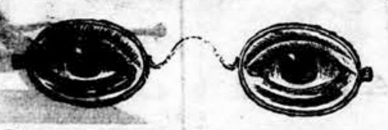

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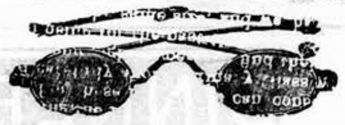

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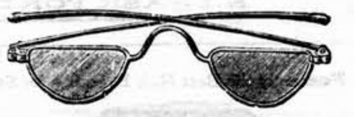
These are made specially for gentlemen; the extra branch to turn down behind the ears, making them firmer on the face than the single temples, but ladies cannot wear them with any comfort on account of their catching the hair.

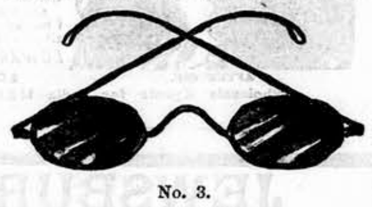
Gold, Rs. 60; Silver, Rs. 28; Steel, Rs. 16.



No. 2
SINGLE TEMPLE SPECTACLES.

These are intended specially for ladies, and can be removed easily without catching the hair. The illustration represents a pair for hypermetropia but by placing the bridge a little lower and slightly altering the plane of the lenses, they are equally suitable for myopia.

Gold, Rs. 50; Silver, Rs. 25; Steel, Rs. 16.



No. 3.
RIDING HOOKS.

This form is recommended for near-sighted gentlemen when glasses require to be used constantly. Though very light, they are firm on the face.

Gold, Rs. 50; Silver, Rs. 25; Steel, 16.

No. 4.
PANTOSCOPIC SPECTACLES.

This kind of frame is made to suit those who only require spectacles for reading, writing, or distinguishing objects at a short distance. The pantoscopic frame allows of the Wearer looking over the lenses without moving the spectacles.

Gold, Rs. 50; Silver, Rs. 25; Steel, Rs 16.

No. 5

No. 6.
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Tortoise Shell, Gold Mounted	,,	22, 25
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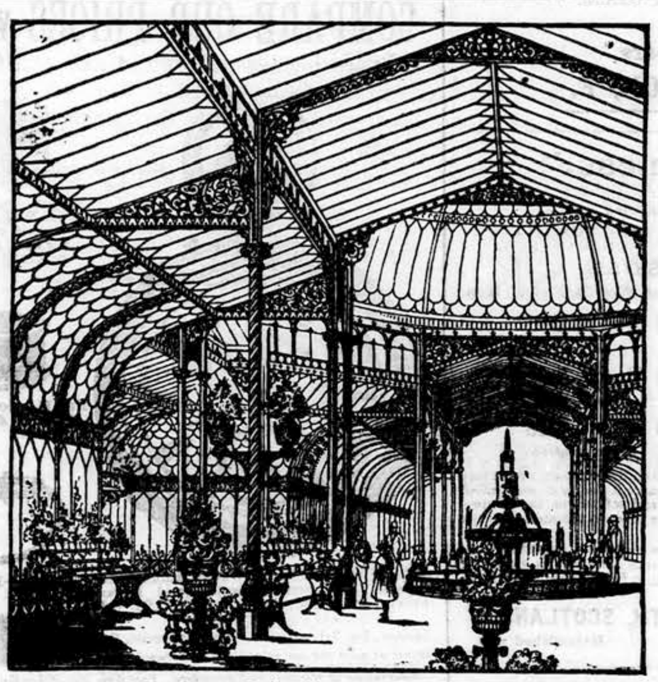

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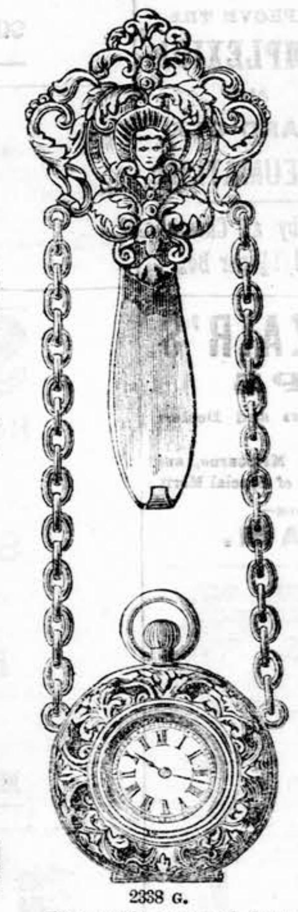

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